Bedford Gazette.

BY GEO. W. BOWMAN. Freedom of Thought and Opinion. TERMS, $2 PER YEAR.

NEW SERIES. BEDFORD, PA. FRIDAY MORNING, DEC. 8, 1854. VOL. XXIII, NO. 17.

Agricultural Department.

ADDRESS

Delivered before the Agricultural Society of Somerset County, at its Annual Exhibition, OCTOBER 6, 1854, by

HON. JEREMIAH S. BLACK,

Chief Justice of Pennsylvania.

Gentlemen of the Agricultural Society:

Of course I am not expected to give you any instructions in the details of practical agriculture. If I were competent to such a task, this is not the occasion to execute it. An essay on the breeds of cattle, or the genealogy of horses—on the process of making butter, the composition of manures, or the cultivation of particular crops—would, at present, be out of place and out of time. My purpose is broader, if not better, and more general if not more useful. The duty assigned to me will be done if I lay before you a few of the facts and reasons which tend to establish one most important truth, namely: that the art that you profess is in a condition which needs, and will most amply repay, a vigorous effort to improve it.

When those who belong to a particular profession hear themselves addressed by one whose life has been devoted to a different pursuit, they take his advice reluctantly, or not at all. They believe as far as they please. It is so much easier to *talk* than to *do*, that an outsider can never speak as one having authority. But I do not know why you should not take a suggestion, or listen to a remonstrance, let it come from whom it may. There is noting at all suspicious in the fact, that a merchant or mechanic, a physician, minister, lawyer or judge, takes a deep interest in your business. It is their misfortune, that they do not follow it; for most of them would if they could. The *taste* for agricultural employments and rural scenery is almost universal. The cultivation of the earth is the only trade which God ever commanded any man to exercise; and it seems to have been a part of the divine economy to surround it with attractions. Our natural organization is fitted for the country, and not for the town. The human eye is so formed, that it rests with pleasure on green and blue, and cannot indeed, endure any other color for a long time without injury. Our sense of sight is never so much delighted, because never employed in a manner so congenial to the nature of its organ, as when we look upward into the clear blue of the heavens, or abroad upon the green earth. When man was entirely blessed he was placed in a garden—not merely a patch for cabbage and potatoes, three perches square and closed in by a paling fence—but comprehending grounds of vast extent and boundless magnificence, adorned with flowers and enriched with fruits. Hill and dale, forest and fountain, shady walks and sunny slopes, rich fields and verdant meadows, with four great rivers rolling through them, made a landscape, such as no eye has ever seen since the fall. It was here, that heaven and all happy constellations shed their selectest influence on the marriage of our first parents. Imagination has never painted a scene of perfect happiness without similar surroundings. Scenes of idyllian beauty form the principal feature in the heaven of every religion, whether true or false. The Elysian Fields of Greek mythology, and the Paradise of Mahomet, are ready examples. The land which flowed with milk and honey was, to the Jew, a type of that better country, to which he should go after his journey through the wilderness of life was closed. And many a Christian, when his soul recoiled from the dark stream of death, has felt his courage revived by the assurance, that

> "Sweet *fields* beyond the swelling flood
> Stand dress'd *in living green*."

Other occupations are followed for the wealth and fame they produce, but agriculture is crowded with amateurs, who pursue it for its own sake; and thousands feel the same desire, whose narrow means forbid them to indulge their wishes. When Cincinnattus abandoned the leadership of the mightiest empire in the world, to hurry home and finish his ploughing before it got too late in the season, and when Washington retired from the Presidency, to cultivate his farm, they both yielded to an inclination as common as it was natural. The praise they have received for it, is a thousand times greater than they deserved. The passion for fame, for wealth, or for power, does undoubtedly predominate in some pesons: but love for the simple pleasures of a country life is seldom extinguished in any sane man's mind.

These natural tastes, however, do not account for all the solitude, which is felt for the prosperity of agriculture. Our interest in it is marvelously quickened by the fact that our bread depends on it. It is the art preservative of all arts. Its success lies at the foundation of the general welfare. The fruits of the farmer's labor supports the industry of all other classes. The ultimate reward for every species of toil must come directly or indirectly from the earth, that common mother,

> "Whose womb immeasurable, and infinite breast,
> Teems and feeds all."

But though it be true that agriculture is the most useful, as well as the most attractive, of all pursuits, it is equally undeniable, that it has advanced more slowly than any other towards the perfection of which it is believed to be capable. Speaking comparatively, it can scarcely be said to have advanced at all. In every thing that aids commerce and manufactures, improvements are made, which have changed the whole face of human society. Those interests are projected forward into the future, with a force which overleaps centuries, while agriculture creeps on with the slow pace of the hours. In other departments ingenuity and skill have supplied the place of labor, but the hard toil of the husbandman has not been perceptibly lessened, nor his profits in any striking manner increased. Even the useful improvements that have been invented are slowly and suspiciously accepted. No class of people in the world, except lawyers, are more reluctant, than farmers, to change an old mode of procedure for a better one.

This has been seen and felt, as a great misfortune, by those who are determined to mend it if they can. They do not believe, that there is any inherent difficulty in the nature of the subject, which should make the progress of agriculture less, than that of other branches of industry. Scientific men and practical men—men who think, and men who work—are every where giving their attention to this, as the greatest of human concerns. If the effort be successful, those who aid in it will earn a title to public gratitude, such as no conqueror ever won with his sword.

One of the forms which this movement has taken is that of *Industrial Exhibitions*. The great shows at the Crystal Palaces of New York and London may have done some good. It is certain that the *State Fairs* have been exceedingly beneficial. But *County Exhibitions* when they become general will be fairly worth all others put together; because their effect and influence come directly home to the business and bosoms of the very persons, by whom alone the cause must be carried through. It is on the local societies, that the chief reliance is placed. I trust, that the day when an Agriculture Society was formed here, will be an era, on which your memories, and those of your children, will love to linger.

To make the society useful, it is necessary that we should be as nearly unanimous as possible. We must disarm hostility wherever we find it, and rouse the indifferent to active exertion.—We may reasonably hope, that what we see and hear on this occasion will contribute something to that end.

I do not see how any man can withold his assistance from you—much less how any one can oppose you—unless he belongs to one or other of the four classess, which I am about to enumerate. 1. There are men who think that Agriculture is wholly incapable of any improvement whatsoever. With them farming is farming, and nothing more: knowledge cannot do it better, nor ignorance worse: the business is now, and was when Adam left the garden of Eden, in as perfect a condition, as it ever can be. 2. Others believe, that though much more might be known, it is not best that they should know too much, especially about their own business. In their opinion the tree of knowledge continues to bear a forbidden fruit, and no man can make himself a perfect fool except in one way, and that is being wiser than his father. 3. Those who belong to the third class assert, that agricultural societies are not fit and proper means of spreading among the people the knowledge which they admit might, and ought to be, communicated in some way. 4. The fourth set are almost too contemptible to be mentioned. They bear to the country the relation that hardened sinners do the church.—They don't care. You may convince them, that this cause is a good one, and still its success would give them pleasure, its failure no pain.—Such people never regard anything beyond their own most immediate and most selfish interests.

It would be an insult to this assembly to suppose that it contains a single person of the description last mentioned. I do not believe it does. It will be sufficient, therefore, for all present purposes to show, *that great and very desirable improvements may be made in agriculture by means of Agricultural Societies.*

Improvement—what do we mean by that word? An art is improved simply by the use of more *science* in the practice of it. I know very well that the mention of scientific farming suggests to many minds the idea of a *model Farm*, conducted on fanciful principles, by some soft-handed gentlemen, with plenty of money and not much common sense—a place pleasant enough to look upon, but very expensive—absorbing annually from other sources of the owner's income, three or four times as much as it produces. But this is not what I mean. The improvements I speak of, are those which will lighten labor and swell the profits; improvements which can be *measured* by the increased value of your land, and the additional number of dollars in your purse at the end of each year.

The earth is a machine, with certain powers, which are in constant motion, during the summer season, carrying on the process of vegetation. Like other machines, it is liable to get out of order. It also resembles other machines in the fact, that the value of its products depend mainly on the skill and care of those who attend it. Badly managed, it turns out bad work, in small quantities, and its powers are speedily exhausted. With more skill, it will yield larger and better products, with less labor and expense, while its capabilities will become greater by use. The knowledge, necessary to keep this grain and fruit-making machine running to the best advantage, is agricultural science.

If you relied for a living on a water mill or a steam engine, you would not be content, without knowing as much about its structure, and the laws of its motion, as would enable you to get the most out of it with the least wear and tear. This would be mechanical science.

Science is the handmaid of art. The latter cannot exist, even in a rude state, without the former. I do not say, that every artisan is bound to comprehend the whole *theory* of his trade. But he should know—or, at least, he should not refuse to know—the practical results of other peoples' experience, as well as his own. Very little is done in this world by mere force. Blind labor swells its muscles, and strains its nerves, to no purpose. The miner digs in vain, until geology tells him the position of the treasure he seeks. The dyer cannot make his colors adhere, unless chemistry furnishes him a mordant. Optics must teach the painter the law of perspective, before his picture will stand out on the canvass. The vessel of the mariner will float at random, until he learns from natural philosophy, that the magnetic needle points to the pole.

It is thus that Science aids us in the commonest business of life, and scarcely claims the work as her own. Star-eyed and glorious as she is, she disdains not the humblest employments.—She comes to you, with benevolence and truth beaming from her face, and offers her service, not only to decorate your houses and train the flowers in your garden plots, but to fashion your implements, to compound your manures, to sow and gather your crops—to relieve you, in short, from a world of drudgery, and to scatter plenty all over the smiling land. She will put time and space under your command, and pour out uncounted heaps of treasure at your feet. It was of her that Solomon spoke, when he said: "Her merchandise is richer than the merchandise of silver, and the gain thereof greater than fine gold. She is more precious than rubies, and all thou can't desire is not to be compared unto her. Length of days is in her right hand, and in her left hand riches and honor."

Without Science, man the ruler of this world, would be the most helpless of all animated beings. His Creator made him the monarch of the earth, and gave him dominion over it, to govern and control it: to levy unlimited contributions upon it, and convert everything in it to his own use. But he found himself at the head of a revolted empire. All his physical forces were in a state of insurrection against his lawful authority. The inferior animals were his enemies. The storms poured their fury on his unsheltered head. He was terrified by the roar of the thunder, and the lightning seared his eye balls. He was parched under the hot sun of summer, and in winter he was pierced by the cold. The soil, cursed for his sake, produced thorns and thistles. The food that might sustain his life grew beside the poison that would destroy it, and he knew not how to distinguish the one from the other. The earth hid her minerals deep in her bosom, and guarded them with a rampart of thick ribbed rocks. The rivers obstructed his passage: the mountains frowned their defiance upon him: and the forest spread its gloom around him, breathing a browner horror upon the dangers that beset his way. If he left the dry land and trusted himself to the ocean, the waves yawned to engulph him, and the tempest came howling on his track. He seemed an exile and an outcast in the world of which he was made to be the sovereign. But Science comes to rescue the powerless king from his misery and degradation.—Gradually he learns from her the laws of his empire, and the means by which his rebel subjects may be conquered. From age to age he accumulates the knowledge, that clothes him with power, and fills his courage. Step after step he mounts upward to the throne which God commissioned him to fill. He holds a barren sceptre in his hand no longer. Creation bends to do him homage. The subjugated elements own him for their lord, yield him their fealty, and become the servants of his will.—The mine surrenders its treasures: the wilderness blooms around him like a new Eden; the rivers and the sea bear his wealth upon their bosom; the winds waft his navies round the globe; steam, the joint product of fire and water, becomes his obedient and powerful slave; the sunbeams are trained to do his painting; the lightning leaps away to carry his messages; and the earth works with ceaseless activity to bring forth whatever can minister to his gratification.

But the whole of his empire has not yet been entirely subdued. The richest portion of it—the agricultural region has been much neglected; and there he has won but a partial supremacy. Science is organizing an 'army of occupation' to march into it—to take complete possession—to tame the rebellion of Nature—and to bring all her powers under the absolute sway of man, their imperial master. You will volunteer for the war, when you think how much has been effected in other departments by similar expeditions. The fight is not to be dangerous nor the result doubtful. At the worst, you will only be annoyed for a while by Ignorance and Error, those savage, but not very formidable bush-fighters, who will hang upon your flank and rear. The victor, which must come, will crown you with laurels, bloodless, but green with an everlasting verdue, and load you with spoils to enrich you and your children in all coming generations.

Every one knows this is an age of progress. No one is so ignorant as to know, that in modern time, the laws of nature have been revealed with a fulness, and defined with a precision, unparalleled at any former period. It is equally well known, that these discoveries have been used, with prodigious effect, in all the arts, except agriculture, to which they are applicable. The facts and figures, which mark some of the capital points of this progress, will not be inappropriate: for I repeat, that science stands ready to do for you all that she has done and is doing for others.

A single steam engine now carries at the rate of five hundred miles a day, the same quantity of goods which, forty years ago, it requred seven hundred and fifty horses to haul at the rate of fifteen miles a day.

In the business of weaving, one man now does with ease, what it taxed the hard labor of twelve hundred to perform before the invention of the power loom.

All sorts of manufactures are carried on in ways so much superior to those which were used, even one generation ago, that goods of every description are furnished to the consumer very much cheaper, and many of them at less than one tenth of their former price: and this, although the demand has been enormously increased, and the profits of the manufacture are much greater than ever.

Macaulay says that in the reign of C. II—not farther back than twice the length of an old man's life—a letter sent by mail from London to one of the midland counties of England, where it would go now, in four or five hours, was as long in reaching its destination as it would be at this day in going from London to the interior of Kentucky.

A man may start from here, cross the Atlantic, visit every capital city in Europe, and return home again, in less time than used to be required for a trip to St. Louis.

The means by which those who "go down to the great sea in ships," have brought their art to its present state, is an illustration, as striking as any that could be given, of the practical use which has been made of scientific discoveries. It is an old tradition, that the first idea of navigation was suggested to the mind of an ingenious savage, by seeing a hollow reed, which had been split longitudinally, floating on the water. He took the hint and made himself what, in western phrase, would be called a "dug out." In process of time oars were added. Then came a more complicated vessel, with sails to move, and a rudder to guide her. In this, a bold navigator would venture from headland to headland, keeping one eye carefully on the shore and the other on the clouds. At length they learned, from the old Chaldean shepherds, how to steer by the stars. With this little knowledge of astronomy they went far away from land, though it became wholly useless just at the time it was most needed—when the skies were over-clouded and the tempest came out on the deep. Navigation stood still at that point for thousands of years, because it was believed (as some farmers now believe of *their* art,) that it was already too perfect to be improved. But see what modern discoveries have brought it to. The mariner now leaves the port of his departure, with a serene and steady confidence in his resources. Astronomy, natural philosophy, optics, magnetism—the whole circle of the physical sciences—and numerous instruments, contrived with the most exquisite mechanical skill, are all at his command. He can measure his rate of sailing exactly, and knows the course he is on with absolute certainty. When he is a thousand miles out, if he doubts the accuracy of his reckoning, he is able to correct it. He lifts to his eye a tube, fitted with glasses, through which he can see far out into illimitable space—many millions of miles beyond the reach of his unassisted vision. He ascertains the relative position of some awfully distant world; and thence, with the help of his chronometer and his nautical almanac, he calculates his longitude. Another observation with a different instrument upon another celestial body gives him the means of finding his distance from the equator. Combining these two results, he puts his finger upon a spot in the chart, and says, with undoubting confidence, "I am precisely there." Geography tells him where to steer his vessel for the port of her destination, and how to avoid all dangers that lie between. He holds her head to the true course, and fearlessly stretches away over the dark blue waters, and they bear him onward like the horse that knoweth his rider. When to this is added the power of steam to propel him, it may well be said that has conquered both wind and wave. Fire may consume his vessel, or an iceberg may shatter it: but the ordinary perils of the sea are reduced almost to nothing.

Our all-wise Creator has endowed us with no faculty in vain. He permits us to discover no useless truth. Some, which appeared the most unpromising and barren, have borne the richest fruit. A nameless philosopher, somewhat more than three thousand years ago, was handling a piece of amber, called in his language *electron*. He saw, that when it was briskly rubbed, it had the power of attracting and holding to it certain light substances. He thought it was enthued with some kind of animal life. This satisfied him, and no better explanation of the marvel was given for several centuries. Yet here was the germ of that science, out of which rose the Votaic pile, and the Galvanic battery, whose powerful interrogations of nature have compelled her to yield up to the most important secrets of chemistry. Still no one dreamed of the identity of lightning and electricity; and Franklin's letter, suggesting it, was read in the Royal Society at London amid roars of laughter. Neither philosophers nor unlearned men could believe that the crackling noise, produced by rubbing a cat's back, was caused by the same agent which "splits the unwedgeable and gnarled oak." But Franklin quietly drew it from the cloud along the string of his kite, and he knew that his name was linked for ever with the grandest discovery of the age. It was immediately turned to practical account. In every part of the civilized world iron rods arose above the houses, and pointed towards the heavens, to catch the lightning and lead it away. Franklin had accomplished for all timid people, what Macbeth desired for himself, when he wished, that he might

> —tell pale hearted fear it lies,
> And *sleep in spite of thunder*.

But the end was not yet. The great triumph of the *amber science* was still to be achieved.—You see it now in the vast system of electric wires distributed all through the country, along which the "sulphurous and *thought-executing* fires," go flashing with intelligence, wherever they are sent by the will that controls them—bearing the news of life and death over mountain, and lake, river, and valley—clearing thousands of miles at a single bound. By means of this amazing instrument, the eloquence of the statesman thrills in the nerves of the people at each extremity of the nation, almost as soon as it is uttered at the capitol; the friend at one side of the continent takes counsel with his friend at the other, as if they stood face to face: and the greeting of the far-off husbands leaps in an instant to the heart of his wife, and makes the fireside of his distant home glad with the knowledge of his safety.

Science has extended her dominion even over regions which seemed to be entirely ruled by the fickle sceptre of Chance. Life is proverbially uncertain; yet nothing can be truer than the life tables of an Insurance Company, when its officers desire to make them so. The destiny of each human individual is hid in deep obscurity—shadows, clouds, and darkness rest upon it, and conceal it from every eye except the all-seeing One. But disease and mortality do their work on large communities by general laws. The average duration of life, and the average amount of sickness, in a nation, can be counted before hand with perfect accuracy.—Thus, while the individual man is a mystery to be solved by Omniscience alone, man in the aggregate is reduced by his brother man to a mathematical problem.

We dare not boast of much improvement in law or politics. Indeed, they seem to be growing worse. While other things are rising, they have a fatal proclivity for the downward track. They darken with error in the full blaze of surrounding truth. But medicine has advanced with magnificent strides. Life is much longer, and health far better, than it used to be. When the cholera came to London in a form so frightful that every one was appalled by the report of its ravages, the mortality was not greater than it had been at the healthiest times a hundred and fifty years earlier. Truly did Solomon say, that wisdom has length of days in her right hand.

What the trade of the Mississippi and the Hudson was before the steamboats—what the manufacture of cotton before the days of Arkwright or Whitney—what ocean navigation was before the invention of the compass—what land travelling was before railroads—what medicine was when a patient was steamed for the small pox—such is agriculture in the present stage of its progress. It will not have its due until it is up, at least, to their present condition. There is a certain amount of skill and science applied, every day, to the working of this machine, which we call the earth. It would be as wise to forget all that, as to learn no more. He, who has a race to run, is not surer of losing the prize, when he turns upon his tracks, than when he stands still in the midst of his career. To look back, over the ground already traversed, will be an incentive into the work, which is yet to be accomplished. If something has been done in the dark time, that is long since passed, what may we not hope for with the sun-light of modern civilization beaming on our path? It may startle some of you, and sound in your ears like a slander, to tell you, that you are all scientific farmers. It is true, nevertheless. That knowledge, whether it be much or little, which comes from experience, remembered and arranged so as to be ready for use when wanted, is science. There was a time when it did not exist at all, in any degree. When we reflect how high we are placed by the little we have, above those who had none, and what a struggle it must have cost somebody, to introduce it at the beginning, we shall appreciate its value, and perhaps, make an effort to get more.

Let your imaginations carry you back to the time when agriculture was in its infancy—before the earliest dawn of Greek civilization.—In those days men depended principally upon the chase for a living. They ate the flesh, and clothed themselves with the skins, of wild beasts. Fruits and other vegetables of spontaneous growth added to their luxuries, in summer.—They were not long in discovering one fundamental law in nature, namely: that seeds deposited in the ground would grow, and produce similar seeds in larger quantities. But they knew nothing of the difference between one soil and another. They preferred the poorest, because it was easiest cleared, and lying higher up on the ridges, it needed no draining. Here they made holes in the ground with sticks, and dropped the seeds a few inches below the surface. The rest was left to nature. If such cultivation gave them a two or three fold crop, they were lucky. It happened much oftener that its growth was choked with weeds, or that it met with some other evil chance, by which

"The green corn perished e're his youth attained a beard."

The planting and gathering were left to women and children: the men despised such work, as being inconsistent with their honor and dignity. Hunting and fighting were the employments, in which they found pleasure and glory, as well as food and clothing. But there was one man among them more thoughtful and observant than all the rest. He had watched the unfolding vegetation, from the sprouting of the seed to the maturity of the fruit, with a keen perception of the whole marvelous and beautiful process, and he devoted his attention to the rearing of useful grains, with a pleasure, which he had never felt in the excitement of the chase. He discovered the proper season for planting; he noticed that weeds were unfriendly to the growth of his crops; he found that mixing certain substances, such as ashes and decomposed leaves, with the soil, would increase its productiveness; he learned that stirring the ground about the roots of a plant would make it thrive more rapidly: he even got himself a kind of hoe made, by some cunning worker in iron.—Here was a philosopher, whose intellectual stature rose high above that of his fellows. Being a patriot also, and willing to do good for his countrymen, he conceived the thought of persuading them to quit hunting and win a surer living from the earth. At his request, they assembled under the spreading oaks, to hear his plans: and this was the first agricultural meeting—I will not say, the first on record, for I do not know that it is recorded—but certainly the earliest you ever heard of. The sage unfolded his new science to them, proving it, as he went along, by the facts of his own experience. The chase, he said, was a precarious business at best, while agriculture would be a sure and steadfast reliance. He told them, that himself, with the moderate labor of his own hands, had gained in a single season, what would sustain life longer and better, than all the spoils taken, during the same time, by the best ten of their hunters.—This, he asserted, was true of an ordinary season, but sometimes the game disappeared entirely. His voice grew deeper, and its tones had a melancholy impressiveness, as he described the sufferings endured by them all, when they, the strong sons of the wilderness, with their wives and children, became the prey of gaunt famine and wide wasting pestilence. He concluded by promising, that long lives of wealth and contentment should repay them for a general devotion of their labor to the cultivation of the earth.

No cheers followed the speech, but on the contrary, hoarse murmurs of disapprobation came up from the multitude, swelling by degrees into loud opposition. The new measure was attacked by all those shallow sophistries—those miserable fallacies so hollow and truthless—with which conservatism arms her ignorant votaries. That solitary defender of truth was overwhelmed by the sort of arguments which are sometimes reproduced in modern political meetings and legislative bodies. Some accused him of a deep design upon their liberties. Some declared that he had opposed the nation in its last quarrel, and was, in fact, no better than a traitor. One set knew him to be unsound in his religious faith, and brought all the prejudices of superstition into the field against him. Others charged down upon him with a whole army of "illustrious ancestors," whose opinions, they said, were not like his. Others still there were, who could see no objection to the man or the measure, but this was not the proper occasion—the time was out of joint. A portion of the crowd saw, in their much wisdom, that to quit hunting would enervate their frames and make them a race of cowards. Most powerful of all, and most profoundly wise in their own conceit, was the party who declared that they would never consent to the enormous sacrifice of property required by such an innovation. They had invested a large capital in bows, and arrows, and spears, and traps, and knives: and these would all be useless if their future occupation was to consist in tilling the ground. There was one mighty man there: a blacksmith, who had gained great consequence, and earned innumerable skins, by making the weapons which were used in killing the beasts of the forest. He thought his *craft* was in danger, and he objected to Agriculture, for the same reason that Demetrius, the silversmith, afterwards opposed Christianity. He put an end to all discussion, by uttering a catchword, with just enough of no meaning in it to make his friends unanimous. He lifted up his big voice, and cried out, "Great is Diana the Goddess of the bow, and the Patroness of hunters." The whole assembly in full chorus echoed the cry—and there was a great uproar. They would have stoned their prophet: for the sight of his meek countenance and the recollection of his blameless life exasperated their wrath: but no one proposed it, and he was suffered to escape.

This primitive apostle of agricultural science was defeated. He died in the melancholy belief, that his people were destined to remain forever in barbarism. But not so. A truth had been spoken: and truth can never die. It had gone down in the shock of the first encounter with falsehood, but it was not crushed. Agriculture found an efficient champion where such a thing could least have been expected. At the great meeting under the trees, there was a little girl, whose parents had both died of starvation, and her two brothers had perished in the pestilence, which followed the famine. Hunger and its concomitants had carried away every relative she ever had. She was gifted by nature with a quick intellect and a kind heart: and her lonely condition had made her thoughtful and wise above her years. She listened to the words of the sage with beaming eye, and flushed cheek, and lips parted in breathless interest. When she heard a proposal to furnish bread in abundance—bread at all times—bread that would always stay the ravages of famine, whether game was plenty or scarce—it roused every faculty of her mind. She knew the whole subject by heart, as soon as she heard it explained. Henceforth she had neither eye nor ear for anything else. She gave herself up entirely to the one great task of spreading agricultural science. Every day added to her own knowledge, and to the irresistible power with which she impressed it on other minds. She grew up with a lustrous beauty, which seemed more than mortal. Her elocution, though gentle and persuasive, had all the vigor which springs from enthusiasm. She swayed those rude men with an influence they had never felt before. One after the other, her countrymen threw away their bows and spears, and, with hoes in their hands, came and placed themselves under her tutelage. What she was unable to teach, they learned from their own experiences mutually communicated. Soon all the hill sides were covered with rich crops of waving grain, and the heavy timber began to disappear from the bottom lands. Stately houses took the place of the mean hovels, which the hunters had occupied. All the beasts of the forest, which could be made useful to man, were domesticated. The wild boar was captured and tamed for the sake of his flesh; the sheep submitted to the shearer: the ox bowed his shoulder to the yoke: and the mouth of the horse became acquainted with the bridle bit. The wild fruits were transplanted into gardens and orchards, and were totally changed under the influence of a careful culture. The sour grape became a great luxury; the useless crab grew to be an apple; the sloe expanded into a delicious plum; and a nameless fruit, resembling the bitter almond, swelled out into a peach, with surpassing richness of flavor. New implements of husbandry were successively invented. The plough, the harrow, the sickle and the scythe, each had its share in making the general prosperity greater.

Agriculture once established, became the parent of other arts. Navigation, commerce and manufactures added to their wealth. Cities rose up, filled with a refined population. The nation grew strong and powerful, and spread its

dominion far and wide. The name of a Greek became synonymous with all that was great among men. Their descendants were painters and sculptors, who furnished models for every succeeding generation; poets, whose sublime strains have been feebly imitated ever since; philosophers and statesmen, whose words of wisdom will be heard with reverence to the end of time; warriors, whose deeds made Thermopylæ and Marathon the watchword of the free; and orators,

"Who wielded the fierce democratie at will,
Shook the arsenal, and fulmined over Greece."

They were not unmindful of the benefactress, who had given the first impulse to their high career. They assigned her celestial parentage. Temples were erected to honor her. They believed, that though her home had long been fixed among the stars, she still presided over their affairs and pleaded their cause in the Senate of the Gods. They painted her figure, as they imagined it, all radiant with supernatural beauty—her hand bearing the horn of plenty, and her head garlanded with ears of wheat. They worshipped her with all the fervor of idolitrous veneration, and for a long lapse of centuries they knew not, that the labors of the farm were blessed and rewarded by a greater deity than CERES. To this day we keep her memory alive by calling the most useful of agricultural products after her name—the *cereal* grains.

Such, we may suppose, was the transition state of agriculture—the passage from ignorance, barbarism, sloth and hunger, to systematic industry, refinement and plenty. It was only a beginning. It has been advancing somewhat ever since, though the arts which sprang from it have outgrown their parent. Numberless instruments for the saving of labor and time have been invented. Preparing the ground, sowing, harvesting and threshing may all be done now with machinery vastly improved. The character, nature and value of products, are better understood. New breeds of stock are introduced. Chemistry analyses every soil, and shows precisely what elements it needs to increase its fertility. Highly concentrated manures are imported from the most distant parts of the world, and others are manufactured at home, out of substances, which, once, were not only wasted, but suffered to reek their offensive odors on the atmosphere, and poison the health of the people.

In the days of Augustus, the fields of Italy, (then the centre of civilization,) were cultivated with an instrument resembling what we call a shovel plough—only it seems to have had no shovel. The immediate predecessor of the patent plough, in use at the present time, was not much better. Most of you remember it—"a low, long, rakish looking craft," whose wooden mouldboard had to be cleaned every ten rods, and its wrought iron share and coulter taken to the blacksmith shop at least once a week.

The most important improvements yet made in agriculture have never been adopted here. A simple fact will show how much they have done for another country. Mr. Malthus, one of the profoundest thinkers of his day, calculated that the population of England would increase so rapidly, supposing its natural growth to be unchecked, that at the end of a certain time the soil would not yield a subsistance for the half of the people. For the other half starvation was the only prospect, unless a merciful Providence would kindly send war, pestilence and plague, to thin them out, and reduce their numbers to a level with the quantity of food, which they could produce. This dismal theory was believed by the foremost men in the world; and it would have been true, if the land had not, afterwards, been cultivated with greater skill than before. But it turned out to be a total mistake. The population of England did increase as rapidly as Malthus predicted; but the agricultural products of the country have increased in a ratio two hundred and fifty per cent. greater than the population. The people, who were to be starved long ago, or else prematurely cut off by millions at a blow, are living better than ever, with two and a half times as much food for each individual, as they had when this theory was announced.

With the system of cultivation practised now in some parts of Europe, the soil of Pennsylvania could be made to support fifteen millions of persons. There are large regions in Scotland, naturally poorer than any land we have in this country, and under a sky far less genial than ours, covered all over with crops, which the richest valleys in the West would not be ashamed of; and wheat is produced, bushel for bushel, at a less expense than it is here.

This is but the beginning of the end. All that has yet been done is as nothing compared to what may yet come. Hitherto, Agriculture has been travelling over rough roads, in an old fashioned slow coach. She is about to take the railroad, and, with a mighty train of her sister arts, she will go sweeping along. Not being either a prophet, or the son of a prophet, I have no right to predict anything. But one of these days we may be startled by some grand discovery, which will burst upon the world, like the light of a new sun. Very sober-minded men live in the hope of such things. One of the most successful farmers in this State has declared his conviction, that, before long, manures will be so concentrated, that a man may carry out, in his pocket handkerchief, what will enrich the land as much as a hundred wagon loads would now. This is very extravagant, no doubt, and quite as foolish as it would have been thirty years ago to prophesy of railroads, telegraphs, or daguerreotypes. About fifteen years since, a person, whose name I have forgotten, said, that he knew how any plant, from the tallest forest tree, to the tiniest blade of grass, could be made grow four times as fast as it does naturally, and with almost no additional trouble. The government refused to buy his secret, though the most distinguished men at Washington, to whom it was confidently revealed, certified their belief in it. If it be really true, it will be heard of again. It would be something to raise four crops a year, instead of one. Actual experiments have repeatedly shown, that a plant may be made to germinate, rise above the ground, unfold its leaves, and grow to maturity so rapidly, that it seems to the beholder like magic. Electricity, I believe, is the stimulus used. A gentleman in England laid a wager that he could raise a dish of salad, fit for use, in less than three quarters of an hour from the moment when the seeds were deposited in the ground. He tried it, and won the bet. Professor Espy has proved, in a manner which admits of no denial, that even the weather may be controlled, and extensive rains be produced, by artificial means. It has been done, more than once, in our own State. In Florida, where the materials can be easily had, it is no uncommon thing, in a dry time, for persons to get up showers, at an hour's notice, on their own private account. Perhaps such facts as these are more curious than important. I mention them merely to show that there is something to hope for in the future, not from these things only, but others as yet not dreamed of in your philosophy. These are but the shadows which coming events have cast before them. The wave which will bear us onward, has not reached us. But we feel it swelling beneath us, and see its lofty crest in the distance. In a little while, it will lift us nearer the stars than we ever expected to be in this life.

But how are Agricultural Societies to help this cause? I answer, much every way. No great change has ever been wrought in the habits of any people, without a united effort. Political principles, moral reforms, religion itself, are spread only by societies. As a bundle of sticks, tied together, is stronger than any separate stick, so is the united effort of an organized body of men more powerful than any seperate efforts which can be made by the individual members. When you have a building to raise, you do not invite your neighbors to come at different times, and request each one to take a lift by himself. In that way they might break their backs without doing you any good. The building will never go up, unless they all lift together. If agriculture is to be elevated, it can only be done by a simultaneous lift. At such a raising you can well afford to spend all the time that is required.

The emulation excited by such a society, though very important and useful in its effects, is the least of its advantages. The County societies are in communication with the State society, and with one another. A good thought might be made to travel among them almost as fast as the telegraph could carry it, and a humbug exposed by one need never trouble the rest. All the societies in the State are, in fact, but one; and you have the multiplied strength of all to aid you in any enterprise you wish to carry. But the great purpose they serve, is seen in these periodical exhibitions. They are the best means ever yet invented, of collecting the evidences, and satisfying the people on the whole subject. The world is full of imposture. No man but a fool would change his mode of cultivation, or throw away his old implements for others, unless he *knew* that he was doing so for the better. How can he know, unless he has an opportunity of examining? Seeing is believing. Here, all the successful experiments made in the whole county, (and many of those made elsewhere,) are annually brought together, and subjected to public inspection; and for each one of them, you have the sensible and true avouch of your own eyes. It was well said, in an address delivered here about six months ago, that we come here not to hear arguments, but to see facts, and look at demonstrations.

I ought to remind you, that the State Society is not a mere voluntary association of private individuals, but a public institution established, protected and guarded by law. Some of you may not know, that the profits of its exhibitions have already made it rich. One of its officers told me, a few weeks ago, that it had about forty thousand dollars in its treasury. Forty thousand more were probably added last week, at Philadelphia. It is proposed to invest this fund, or a portion of it, in the purchase of a large farm, and to establish a school there, at which scientific and practical agriculture will be fully taught; and I presume without any expense to the pupil, except the labor he bestows on the farm. Half a dozen such schools may be established, in the course of the next ten years, and it will, perhaps, be your fault, if you do not have one in this part of the State.

Every citizen has an interest in this institution—I mean the State Society. You have a legal right to be represented in its councils, and should see that you are. I do not know, or believe, that it has yet been touched by any man who is not perfectly honest. Its active members are certainly far above suspicion. But its funds are swelling rapidly, and it seems very difficult in these times, to have much treasure deposited any where, so safely that thieves will not break trough and steal. Somerset County—and every son that claims her for his birth-place, or his abode, may speak it with honest pride—has never produced a public defaulter, and her people never knowingly sanctioned an act of bad faith. From the highest to the lowest of her officers, every one, for sixty years, has settled a clean account. In the glory of this enviable distinction she stands almost alone. It is fit that such a County should be well represented, where there is a common fund, that needs watching.

There are some other topics which ought not to be overlooked on such an occasion as this. But I have already taxed your patience more than I intended.

The future of this great country is full of exciting hope. But it depends entirely on the tillers of the soil, whether that hope shall be realised, or not. The neglect to improve our agriculture will be followed by the decay of all else that we ought to cherish, in morals and government, as well as in arts. Mexico has gone all to pieces—the property of her people is the spoil of robbers, and their liberty the plaything of a tyrant—simply because her agriculture is half a century behind the age. But for this she would have had an independent and stable government to-day, and might have laughed to scorn the force we sent against her in the late war. A well cultivated soil produces not only grains, grasses, and fruits, but another, and far more precious crop—men—men who know their rights, and dare maintain them—a bold, honest, and intelligent people—the just pride, and the sure defence of every nation.

On the other hand it startles the imagination to think what we may become in a few years, if we adopt the improvements already made, and keep pace with those which are yet to be. We have the grandest field to work upon that was ever opened to the industry of man. A territory is ours, stretching through every variety of climate and soil, from the wheat lands of New England, lying, for half the year, four feet deep in snow, to the orange groves of Texas and New Mexico, where winter never comes—valleys of unbounded fertility—mountains filled with inexhaustible wealth—lakes that spread out with a sea-like expanse—rivers, which make those of Europe seem like brooklets in comparison—everything, in short, made on a scale of magnificent grandeur. The child may now be born, whose old age will look upon the American people and see them three hundred millions strong. Suppose such a population, doubling itself every twenty-two years and a half—living under a government of equal laws—moving onward and upward, with the energy which freedom alone can inspire—and aided by the highest science in making the most of their natural advantages. Who shall curb the career of such a country, or set a limit to its deep founded strength? Milton himself never dreamed of a power so boundless, or a people so blest, even in that enrapturing vision, when he saw, "a mighty, and puissant nation, rousing herself like a strong man after sleep, and shaking her invincible locks," or like an eagle "muuing her mighty youth, and kindling her undazzled eye at the full blaze of the mid-day beam: purging and unscaling her sight at the fountain itself of heavenly radiance." The man, who, with his senses open to the truth, would thwart such a destiny, or refuse his aid to accomplish it is a traitor not to his country alone—but to the best interests, and highest hopes of the human race.

Another Railroad Collision.

Twenty-Five Persons Injured.

We find the following account of a collision on the Harlem Railroad, in the N. Y. Evening *Post* of the 22d ult.

A terrible collision happened on the Harlem Railroad at an early hour this morning, near Yorkville, between two down-trains of the New York and New Haven and New York and Harlem Railroads. As soon as the intelligence was brought to this city, we despatched one of our reporters to the scene of the accident.

Upon arriving at 19th street, he saw hundreds of people along the Harlem Railroad track going to the scene of the disaster. The ruins of the collision, the shattered cars, were scattered in all directions about the road and over the embankment. A large number of men were endeavoring to extricate the tender of the locomotive "Albany," which was driven about six feet in the first passenger car behind it.

The locomotive's smoke pipe was knocked over, but the other injuries did not seem to be very great. The second car was also badly broken, and we were informed that the wheels were driven through the bottom of the car.—There were four or five cars in the Harlem train, which were filled mostly with mechanics coming to New York on their daily business from the vicinity of Morrisania, Harlem and Yorkville.

The last car of the freight train, which was the first struck by the locomotive, was almost entirely demolished. The second car was also smashed, with its contents.

The accident is attributed to those in charge of the Harlem road. It is said that there was no brakeman to give the signal to the approaching train, or the collision might have been avoided.

One gentleman, a resident in the neighborhood, says the concussion was so violent that he heard it at the distance of a quarter of a mile.

STATEMENT OF A BROTHER OF POLICEMAN STEWART.—The accident occurred in front of the residence of Wm. P. Stewart, policeman of the Nineteenth ward, at ten or fifteen minutes past six o'clock.

The family in the house heard the first whistle from the New Haven train. As soon as the second whistle was sounded, Mr Stewart got up to his window. He was fearful of an accident, on account of the whistle, as no such signal is given by an up-train, and immediately went to his window to look. It was light enough for him to see the Harlem train, which was about twenty feet in the rear of the New Haven.—"My God," he exclaimed to his wife, "there is more murder."

In an instant he saw the locomotive run into the last car of the New Haven freight train.—Both trains ran about four feet and stopped.—The tender of the locomotive drove through the first passenger car of the Harlem train with a tremendous crash.

At the first sound of the collision there was a scream of terror among the passengers in the Harlem cars.

Mr. Stewart and his family, and Mr. J. H. Smith, immediately went to work to rescue the passengers. Twelve of the injured persons were brought into his house, and the wives of Robert and Wm. P. Stewart afforded all the assistance in their power.

About half an hour after the accident, Drs. Cone, Morris, and another physician came to the house of Mr. Stewart and attended the injured passengers.

There were five cars in the Harlem train at the time of the collision, and each was full of passengers going to New York. Two of the cars were greatly damaged. The locomotive also sustained some injury, and the tender was greatly smashed.

The accident occurred in the vicinity of an embankment, which varies from fifteen to 20 feet. The escape of the rest of the passengers is wonderful.

Earthquakes in Central America.

The city of Gautemala has been afflicted with a series of earthquakes which have done some damage and caused general alarm. The first shock was a slight one; and occurred on the 14th of July. Next day three more took place, and on the 16th three more, still slight in character, and no shock exceeding one or one-and-a-half seconds in duration; the direction being from south to north, unaccompanied by noise. On the 17th, about 5½ o'clock, A. M., a smart shock of about two seconds in duration, occurred, with a hollow, rumbling noise, and subsequent vibration of the earth. The same day, about twelve minutes before two o'clock, P. M., came two shocks of great violence, with loud noise, doing considerable damage to public and private buildings throughout the city, throwing down several small ones, and re-opening the small cracks made by the earthquake of 1830, besides making many new ones. All the churches had large cracks in them, and that of St. Augustine, was badly damaged. The streets were immediately filled with affrighted people, the cry of Dios FUERTE resounded on every side, some knelt in the streets to pray, and others hurried to the churches. The duration of the shocks were about four seconds each, the course of the same as before, and the motion of the undulatory or horrizontal kind. At three o'clock another severe shock occurred, followed by others throughout the afternoon and night, accompanied with a vibrary motion and a rumbling noise, the entire number of shocks being thirteen. Advices from San Salvador state that occasional shocks of earthquakes are still felt there. Many families have returned to the ruined city, from the fact that they are unable to find shelter elsewhere. Nothing has yet been done towards commencing the new capitol, owing to the general distress and want of money that exist. Information has also been received, through the Gazette of the State of Chiapas, that, in the last week of the month of May, the large Indian puebla of Jamiltepeque, in the State of Oaxes, distant ten leagues from the city, was entirely destroyed by a succession of shocks of earthquakes. The loss of life is said to have been great.

☞About sixty clergymen are members of the Legislature of Massachusetts. Progressive age—What are we coming to?

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

Bedford, Dec. 8, 1854.

G. W. Bowman, Editor and Proprietor.

JUDGE BLACK'S ADDRESS.

☞To the exclusion of much of our usual variety, we publish, this week, at length, the great agricultural address of Judge BLACK to which we alluded a week or two since. In doing so, we offer no apology for the space occupied, as we are satisfied it will be read with intense interest by all into whose hands it may fall. It is certainly *the* agricultural paper of the age, and is so considered by the ablest men and Journals in the country. We make no comment, but simply advise every man, woman, and child, to read it, and ponder over the eloquent arguments it presents.

Lieut. John Keeffe.

☞The numerous friends of this gentleman in Bedford county will rejoice to learn that he is not only well, but that he is doing well, in the "golden country." Ey the Mariposa *Chronicle*, of September 29, 1854, we learn that he and a Mr. Kelly have been engaged for sometime in prospecting a quartz vein, from which they detached a piece of 70 pounds supposed to contain from $300 to $500. Their discovery is supposed to be a continuation of the celebrated Jenkin's vein on the Missouri Gulch. That Mr. Keeffe may realize a handsome fortune in this enterprize is our sincere wish. He is a worthy young gentleman, and greatly distinguished himself in the Mexican War, notwithstanding he is a *Catholic!*

President's Message.

☞We expect to be able to lay before our readers, next week, the annual message of President PIERCE, which, we have no doubt, will be a Document well worthy the high source from which it emanates.

☞Governor BIGLER, who has been seriously ill for a week or ten days past, is rapidly recovering, (as we learn by a letter from Harrisburg,) and will soon be able to attend to the duties of his office.

☞POOR HOUSE APPOINTMENTS.—Last Tuesday was the day fixed upon to make the appointments at the Poor House for the ensuing year, but as only one Director attended nothing was done.—Tuesday, 19th inst., has been fixed upon for another meeting to make these appointments, and we presume the applicants will be present, with their credentials.

Chief Justice Ellis Lewis.

Gov. Bigler has notified the Hon. ELLIS LEWIS that he has become Chief Justice of the State, in the room of Hon. J. S. BLACK, whose term as Chief Justice expired on the 1st inst.

That Judge LEWIS will fill his new station with ability and fidelity, no one who knows him can doubt. He is now a Judge of great experience, of habits of ceaseless industry, of high literary accomplishments, fine scholarship and eminent attainments in the science of the law, a bright member of, perhaps, the brightest bench of Judges in the United States. His elevation to this high post is, too, a beautiful illustration of the practical workings of our republican system of government, by which the way to distinction and honor is as open to the poor and friendless as to the rich and well-born. It is not half the lifetime of an old man since ELLIS LEWIS was seen and known as an itinerant printer, *composing types* by the thousand *ems*, to secure what was necessary to *compose* the urgent demands of nature. Without money, or rich relations, he was taught, in boyhood, to depend upon his own native energies and genius for success against the rude impediments of life. He soon became a lawyer of good standing, then a Judge in the Lycoming District. He was afterwards transplanted to the Lancaster District, and from thence to the Supreme Bench, and now, by virtue of the Constitution, to the summit of his profession in the State. Nor is this all that he has achieved in this brief *period*, for, in addition to honor and distinction, he has earned what is quite as comfortable, if not so enticing, a fair share of this world's goods.

From the New Hampshire Patriot.

THE PROTESTANT JESUITS.

The testimony in the case of Michael Reardon, recently tried before the supreme court of Massachusetts, at Lowell, upon a criminal charge, disclosed facts of a startling character relative to the secret association commonly called "know-nothings." One of the witnesses in that case swore that the oath administered to him when he joined the association was in substance that printed in the Boston Post of 25th October last. Two other witnesses, also members, did not deny the identity of that oath. Relying upon their uncontradicted evidence as conclusive, we copy the obligation alluded to as authentic, as follows:

"*Obligation.*—You, and each of you, of your own free will and accord, in the presence of Almighty God and these witnesses, your right hand resting on this Holy Bible and Cross, and your left hand raised toward Heaven, or, *if it be preferred*, your left hand resting on your breast, and your right hand raised toward Heaven, in token of your sincerity, do solemnly promise and swear *that you will not make known to any person or persons any of the signs, secrets, mysteries, or objects of this organization*, unless it be to those whom, after due examination, or lawful information, you shall find to be members of this organization in good standing; that you will not cut, carve, print, paint, stamp, stain, or in any way, directly or indirectly, expose any of the secrets or objects of this order, nor suffer it to be done by others, if in your power to prevent it, unless it be for official instruction; that so long as you are connected with this organization, if not regularly dismissed from it, you will in all things, *political* or *social*, so far as this order is concerned, *comply with the will of the majority*, when expressed in lawful manner, *though it may conflict with your personal preference*, so long as it does not conflict with the grand, State, or subordinate constitutions, the constitution of the United States of America, or that of the State in which you reside; and that you will not, under any circumstances whatever, knowingly recommend an unworthy person for initiation, nor suffer it to be done, if in your power to prevent it. You furthermore promise and declare that you will not vote nor give your influence for any man for any office in the gift of the people, unless he be an American-born citizen, in favor of Americans born ruling America; nor if he be a Roman Catholic; and that you will not, *under any circumstances, expose the name of any member of this order, nor reveal the existence of such an organization*. To all the foregoing you bind yourselves, under the no less penalty than that of being expelled from this order, and having your name posted and circulated throughout the different councils of the United States as a perjurer, and as a traitor to God and your country, as unfit to be employed and trusted, countenanced or supported, in any business transaction, as a person totally unworthy the confidence of all good men, and as one at whom the finger of scorn should ever be pointed. So help you God! (Each answers, 'I do.'")

We have heretofore remarked on the deplorable consequences which must ensue from a war of religions and races in our land, but we have not made any extended comments upon the organization and purposes of this secret association, because we had no reliable data upon which we could safely repose; and any reflections we may submit to our readers, now or hereafter, in this connexion, must depend for their force and applicability upon the accuracy of the facts upon which we avowedly base them. If we misapprehend the oaths and requirements of the order, we shall be prompt to make the proper reparation as soon as any one will satisfy us of our error. We have no ends at which we aim in alluding to this order but truth's and the best interests of our country. We do not know a single member of the association.

It is the boast of the people of the United States, that our country is the only one in which opinion is free, in which all men have assured political rights, and in which the powers of the government are derived from the "consent of the governed." We continually speak of our intelligence, of the universality of education among us, and of our consequent capacity for self-government. We profess to repel dictation in all its forms, and to act, speak, and vote with perfect independence in all cases, within the limits of legal and moral obligation. Our institutions claim to be founded upon the spirit of universal tolerance, especially in matters of religion. We hold all public functionaries to a strict responsibility, not only in regard to the law, but also in regard to public opinion. We pretend to judge the character of candidates for office by full and fair considerations, and by public discussion, in speech and in the press. We have secured to ourselves, by constitutional compact, the right freely to assemble for the purpose of discussing public men and public measures. We have hitherto assumed at all times that a full and free discussion of men and of measures is of the very essence of republican liberty. And we have never ceased to reproach the monarchical and aristocratic despotisms of other countries with the fact that, owing to the absence of public and free discussion among them, secret conspiracy, midnight cabal, and other clandestine contrivances, grow up in such countries as the natural result of the tyranny of irresponsible power in the hands of kings and of emperors.

In the face of these facts, it is certainly one of the most extraordinary phenomena of modern times, that there should have sprung into existence, in the United States, a political party whose only mode of action seems to consist of something akin to midnight conspiracy, the conspirators being banded together by oaths binding them to the performance of two things the most degrading to intelligent freemen which it is possible to conceive, viz: *first*, that they will act as the blind, senseless tools of unknown and irresponsible superiors, and, upon the mere dictation of such masters, think, act, and vote, utterly without any conscientious determination of their own judgments, or any manly exercise of their own wills; and, *secondly*, that for the purpose of thus giving effect to the dictatorship of such masters, they will live and act in the continued practice of duplicity and bad faith towards all such of their fellow-citizens as do not choose to enter into the disgraceful conspiracy of which they are, at the same time, the instruments and the victims.

What renders such a phenomenon the more marvellous is, that the good men, as they profess to be—religious men, as they profess to be—that ministers of the Gospel even should, by any possible obliquity of mind, become reconciled to what is, in effect, a conspiracy also of perpetual hypocrisy; for it must now be universally admitted, in the absence of testimony to the contrary, that the members of this secret association are bound together by a solemn oath to conceal, not only what they do in their midnight cabals, but even the fact of their being members of the association. A minister of the Gospel solemnly swears that he will lie on the subject of his membership—lie deliberately—he constantly, lie for the set and sole purpose of cheating and imposing upon his fellow-clergymen, his fellow-men—nay the very parishioners of his charge, to whom he is under the holiest obligations to be a preacher and a model of truth and sincerity, in the face of man and of God. Does not such an association, therefore, involve its members in the constant violation of all the obligations of a freeman, and a Christian? Our habitual friend, the man in whom we confide our hopes and our sorrows, whom we suppose to be honestly attached to us as we are to him, who professes on all occasions to co-operate with us as a brother in the affairs of life, public and private—this friend is in fact, a member of this secret association, and, in obedience to his secret oath and his secret masters, is a systematic hypocrite, and cheat, secretly engaged to deceive, to defraud, and to dishonor us at every moment of his life. Is it possible to conceive of anything more vile, immoral, corrupt, infamous, than an association which thus obliges to the violation of every principle of truth and of honor?

If the people of the United States had been overrun and conquered by some foreign despot, a Louis Napoleon of France or a Nicholas of Russia; if the conquerors had confiscated the property of the conquered, reduced the men to slaves, and their wives and daughters to shame; if they had devastated the country with fire and sword, in the process of thus imposing upon it the barbaric yoke of a merciless and relentless foreign soldiery; if the soldiers and camp-followers of such a conqueror were converted into the only freemen, citizens, and voters of the country; if that conqueror for the purpose of riveting upon the conquered the manacles of his tyranny, had struck the public press out of existence, had suppressed all speech and debate, had imposed the penalty of the rack and the gallows upon all public assemblage or attempt at public discussion and co-operation;—in such a state of things, as this, it would be conceiveable that we, the conquered and enslaved people of the United States, should engage in midnight conspiracy against our tyrants; that we should meet them with smooth faces, but with rage and revenge in our hearts; that we should study and practise the arts of deception so as to cheat them into fancied security until the day and the hour should come to rise as one man to avenge ourselves on our oppressors, and recover the liberties and independence of the Union. Such awful emergencies have occurred in the history of nations, and have served to justify, if anything can justify, the organization of midnight conspiracies for the accomplishment of great political revolutions.

If any such exigency of unspeakable public calamity for which midnight conspiracy, and that alone, afforded the means of escape, now existed in this country, what is going on around us would be referable to some adequate inducement, if not justification. But how petty, how miserable, how contemptible, are the alleged inducements of the systematic deception and midnight conspiracy which now rage like a pestilence through the land! A wretched outcast Scotchman, named Sawney McSwish, alias, the "Angel Gabriel," a half-crazy foreign vagabond, neither an American by birth, by naturalization, nor by any purpose or thought of sympathy with the United States; or a wretched Italian called Gavazzi, an apostate Priest, and he, also, not an American, either by birth, naturalization, or sympathies; or another wretched Italian, Achilli, likewise an apostate priest, spewed out from Italy into England, and then spewed out from England into the United States—these are the men who came here, and were at once accepted, by the self-supposed haters of foreign influence among the good people of the United States, as the apostles of a new faith—that faith being the apotheosis of ignorance and fanaticism, the new revelation of *Know-nothingism*.

If the members of this great conspiracy stood like men in the light of day and said: "We are sick of seeing all the ignorance and crime of Europe thrust upon us; we are weary of the self-sufficient insolence of so many foreigners who, the moment they have landed upon our shores, set up for the dictators and guides of opinion among us; we desire some protection for our country against the infidelity and the radicalism of one class of emigrants, and the stolid bigotry of another class of them;"—if the new order said this, publicly and frankly, and proposed and invited co-operation against the evils, with a view to the government of America by Americans in heart, there would be nothing to condemn, but much to applaud, in such a stand. But it is melancholy to see that what there is of semblance of good in the purpose of this organization is neutralized by the infamy and the odiousness of the dishonorable conspiracy by which it is sought to be accomplished. And it is humiliating to the pride of right-thinking Americans to see their countrymen thus adopting the assassin carbonari devices of renegade Italians, and the insane intolerance of a crazy Scotchman, and call that forsooth, Americanism.

Such is the character, such the origin, such the means of action, of that new party which is now sweeping over the country. It is apparently powerful because it produces results; but its power consists only in the fact that it is an oath-bound association, just as anybody has power to produce the result of assassination or of house-burning in the darkness of the night. It seems to have vitality, but that vitality consists of nothing save a spirit of intolerance worthy only of the dark ages, or the days of the torture and the inquisition. It has produced results, but those results are a fever-fit of demoralization on the part of all such persons as have been betrayed into yielding up their consciences and their wills to the master-conspirators. When that fever-fit passes away, as it shortly must, its victims will look back upon their conduct with shame and with sorrow, and will indignantly shake off the dishonoring domination of these *Protestant Jesuits*.

WHAT CONSTITUTES INTEMPERANCE?—Judge Pearson, of Harrisburg, Pa., in a recent charge to the grand jury, decided that an individual who visits from tavern to tavern, drinking five or six times daily, is emphatically a man of intemperate habits, and that tavern keepers who sell to such are liable to prosecution under the act prohibiting the sale of liquors to "men of known intemperate habits."

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—The Wheat Grower's Bank, at Newton, N. J., a Free Bank, is reported failed.

News from Europe, by the Africa.

Russian Accounts.

The following despatch was circulated at the Paris Bourse on Tuesday, as having been sent by Prince Menschikoff to Prince Paskiewith, under date of November 6, at ten in the morning:

"You will find enclosed a despatch which the grand dukes have written to their august father. The arrival of their Imperial Highnesses excited in the army and in the town the greatest enthusiasm, and the princes were received with hurrahs and transports of delight. The troops would have been delighted had the princes witnessed our success of the day before, and the garrison of the town testified its impatience to welcome their Highnesses by a new exploit. In the afternoon, a column, consisting of sixteen battalions marched resolutely on the right wing of the enemy, and seized a redoubt. After a furious contest, hand to hand, our battalions returned to the town without being disquieted. Almost at the same moment, three battalions executed a rapid movement of attack against the siege-works of the right flank of the enemy. They took fifteen guns and spiked them, after having killed the greater part of the men who were serving them.

The French hastened up and pursued our men with the impetuosity which is natural to them, and a body of 10,000 men rashly advanced to the walls of the place. They were there received by a well directed fire, which killed a great number of them; and a sortie executed with a rare vigor, forced them to return to their lines. During this last movement, and a little before three in the afternoon, Gen. Liprandi, with a part of the forces under his command, attacked the English line. A desperate engagement ensued. I ordered forward from Tchorgoun the troops that could be collected in haste, to support them.—Our dragoons executed two brilliant charges. The enemy defended themselves most stubbornly, and the approach of night alone put an end to the conflict. In our share of the day's proceedings, 22,000 men were engaged.

On both sides the losses have been great; ours has been about 4000 men, and that of the enemy at least as great. This sanguinary affair has been only one those accidents which occur so frequently in war.—Had our forces been concentrated, we should, without doubt, have reduced the enemy to the greatest extremities. We are now getting all our reserves up from Simpheropol, Baktei-Sarai, and Soatachiva. We are about to resolutely assume the offensive, and we shall not allow one day's repose to the enemy.—Their forces are diminishing visibly. The partial reinforcements which they successively have received, have not been sufficient to fill up the voids which war and maladies have made in their ranks. Their number at present cannot be more than fifty thousand men. This army cannot escape us; we have for us the moral ascendency, and a great superiority in numbers. We are on our own ground, and we are fighting at the same time for our soil, and for the most holy of causes.

The following summary of a Russian official despatch was received at St. Petersburg, November 13: "Prince Menschikoff attacked the northeast position of the enemy on the 5th. The enemy was prepared. The Russians stormed the positions, spiked 8 guns in one battery, and penetrated into the English camp. One division arrived too late. The Russians retired to their previous positions. The enemy did not pursue. A simultaneous sortie was made near bastion No. 6. The enemy's batteries opposite the cemetery were stormed, and the cannon were spiked. General Forey's division attacked the bastion No. 6, but was repulsed. The Russian loss was considerable. The Grand Duke Michael and Nicholas were present. Gen. Siprandi only made a demonstration. Lieutenant General Soimanoff was killed."

Another Great Battle Reported.

A despatch from Vienna, under date of the 15th, says:

"Despatches from Balaklava to the 11th inst. have been received this evening, according to which another great battle has been fought, in which the Russians lost nine thousand men. The loss of the allies was also great, but they remained masters of the field."

Three English Generals Killed.

We regret to say that intelligence has been received at the War Department of the deaths in the action of the 5th of November, of the following distinguished officers: Lieutenant General Sir George Catheart, K. C. B. Brigadier General Stranaways, and Brigadier General Goldie. The sad intelligence reached his Grace, the Duke of New Castle, by telegraph, in cypher, on Thursday, but was withheld from the public until yesterday, in order to afford his Grace the necessary time for communicating the painful intelligence to the widows and relatives of the deceased. Accounts received to-day report the deaths of Major Dalton and Major Powell, of the 47th Regiment; the latter was shot through the body by a Russian rifleman. General Sir de Lacy was on board the Simoon, laid up with diarrhœe, and the effects of the fall from his horse. A number of officers, wounded in the affair of the 5th, had arrived at Constantinople.

Progress of the Siege.

The *Times* of Thursdays published the following telegraphic summary of the letters its correspondent of Constantinople, brought to Marseilles by the Sinai:

"Your correspondent at Constantinople writes on the 5th that the latest advices which had reached that city from the Crimea, were of the 3d inst.—Captain Fellowes, who was despatched with a flag of truce, had an interview with General Gortschakoff in the valley of Balaklava on the 28th, and ascertained that cornets Clowes and Chadwick were prisoners and wounded, but well treated. Sir De Lacy Evans was ill, having had a severe fall from his horse.—Sickness was on the increase, and the cold very severe at night. A French battery of sixty-four guns opened fire on the 1st and made great impression.—Our fire, as well as that of the Russians, was weak. A Turkish ship of eighty guns and a frigate had sunk during the late gale. The Himalays is disabled, and unable to keep the sea."

The *Times* of Friday published the following despatch from its correspondent at Constantinople, dated November 6: "No news had arrived from the Crimea up to the evening of the 4th. The firing was slack on both sides. The assault was in preparation, and scaling ladders had been ordered up. The truth as to reported loss of the Egyptian vessels was still undetermined."

The following private telegraphic despatch from Marseilles, dated Wednesday, has been received and published in Paris: The Sinai steam packet, of the Mossogeries Imperiales, has just arrived, bringing news from the Crimea to the 2d. It was decided that the assault should take place on the 5th—1000 men, under the command of Prince Napoleon, were to attack in the first instance the Russian fort near the cemetery. The moment of the assault was impatiently expected. The state of the town of Sebastopol was frightful. There was a scarcity of water, and the scarlet fever prevailed in the town, which was infected with the dead bodies which the sea was throwing back on the quays. In the conflagration of a hospital at Sebastopol, 2000 sick and wounded were burned to death. The first division has been detached from the detached siege forces to augment the corps charged to observe the Russian army. Three attacks attempted by the latter have been repulsed. Admiral Sir E. Lyons is cutting off the communications between Taman, Anapa, and the land, and watches the Sea of Azoff. Every vessel is rigorously visited. On the 20th ult., Admiral Bruat landed near Yalta. The inhabitants received him with enthusiasm, and furnished him with provisions. The Cacique and Spitfire, which are cruising before the Dneiester, discerned the passage of the Russian troops by Perekop for Sebastopol. The fire of the place has greatly slackened. It was thought that a determined defence would be made inside the walls. The houses are barricaded, mounted with guns, and turned into fortresses. Four vessels of the Russian fleet have been sunk. The weather in the Crimea is fine, but at sea it is tremendous, and shipwreck must have occurred. The Allies, Tyciphone, La Ville de Marseilles, the Jean, the Albatross, the Charlemagne, the Napoleon, the Taif, and the Tidjaret, which had put out to sea, have returned. Some anxiety is felt for the Suffrea, the Mahomedjies, and Abadjihad. The Babino is a wreck. The allied fleets, under the command of Admirals Hamelin and Dundas, under command of the rear-admirals, are at Balaklava and in the Bay of Kamich."

A telegraphic despatch from Paris, which has been published in the Morning *Post*, says: "Letters received by the Sinai state that, on the 3d, new fires had take place in Sebastopol, the most important having been that of the magazine of provisions. On the 28th ult., two Russian frigates were burnt by the English with their Lancaster guns. The ship-of-the-line, 'Twelve Apostles' had also been destroyed. The brigade of General Mayran was met on the 9th in the Sea of Marmora. Three thousand Zouaves [illegible]

arrived from Algiers, and a thousand Tirailleure had disembarked at Balaklava. The Suffren arrived on the 5th at Constantinople, on her return to France.—Considerable reinforcements have left, or are about to leave, the French parts for the East. According to the lowest calculations they amount to twenty-five thousand men.

It is not believed that any assault will be made until the allies are strongly reinforced. The weather had become extremely cold. The Russians were carrying stores to the North side of the harbor, and were making arrangements for the transport of troops to that quarter. This induces the belief that they did not expect to be able to retain the south side. Scarcely a house in Sebastopol has escaped shot and shell. The reports of the burning of the hospital, and of a flour magazine, and of the great mortality in Sebastopol, appear to be correct. There was plenty of water on the north side. Russian prisoners state that the authorities had inflamed the hatred of the soldiers and people towards the allies to the greatest intensity, by stating that Russian prisoners and wounded were treated with barbarous cruelty. The men were therefore determined to resist to the last. Spirits were freely distributed to the troops engaged in the earth works.

The French, in carrying a mine toward the fortifications in the town, discovered a strong Russian mine intended to blow up the French breaching battery. The French then countermined and removed 1,800 weight of powder from the Russian mine.

Horrible Occurrence.

An occurrence of the most horrible nature has taken place. The great hospital of Sebastopol was set on fire by the shells of the allies, and was burned to the ground, with all its inmates, TWO THOUSAND SICK AND WOUNDED! This frightful circumstance is passed over as quietly as possible in the English and French papers, but it demands the most pointed attention. It may be remembered that we published an English story to the effect that Menchikoff hoisted a hospital flag over a magazine, which the English directed their fire upon and blew up.—We fear the building thus fired upon was really the hospital.

A Know-Nothing deserting his Country.

John C. Meiggs, who was lately elected Comptroller of the city of San Francisco by the Know Nothings, and his brother Henry Meiggs, have commited the most daring and attrocious frauds that we have ever recorded. They have forged Comptroller's Warrants upon the city for near a million of dollars, and have left individual indebtedness for nearly another million. Their scoundrelism have thrown the whole city into consternation and terror. They fled the city in a vessel purchased by them for the purpose, with which it is supposed they have gone to foreign parts, possibly to China, but yet true to their principles, they named it the "American." It is only a month or two since he was elected Comptroller. The Know Nothings of San Francisco have thus soon been called upon to mourn the loss of a brother, who it seems is desirous to become a *foreigner*. We presume they will, in his stead, bring forward another candidate for the place, as moral, as religious and as American in his principles as Meiggs, one as earnest in his denunciations of Catholics and foreigners. He loved his country, and in the midst of it a monument is erected to his memory.—*Hagerstown Mail.*

For the Bedford Gazette.

HOG-ISH.

Woodberry against the *County.*

Geo. R. Barndollar, Esq., killed seven Hogs yesterday which weighed over three thousand pounds. The 4 best weighed as follows:—567—512—476—410—making 1965 pounds.

If Bedford Co. can beat the above, we should like to hear of it.

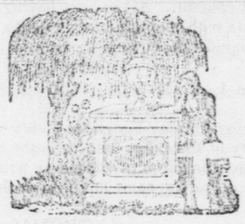
A SUBSCRIBER.

Woodberry, Pa., Dec. 1, 1854.

MARRIED:

On the 26th ult., by the Rev. H. Heckerman, Mr. FREDERICK TURNER to Mrs. ANNE TURNER, both of Harrison Township.

On the 5th inst., by the same, at the Mengel House, Mr. MATTHEW P. TAYLOR, of Napier, to Miss MARGARET DIEHL, of Harrison Township.



DIED:

In this Borough, on Monday evening last, in the 5th year of his age, HARRY, eldest son of Dr. F. C. and GEORGIA REAMER.

This interesting little form, which now lies cold in death, was smart and intelligent beyond its years, and was a favorite, not only of its parents, but of all who knew it. However painful it may be to part with children at this tender age, it is a glorious reflection to know that they are forever at rest.

"And if sometimes a sigh arise
For him whose home is in the skies,
Who once did in your arms repose
Then faded like the summer rose;

Remember that he liveth still,
Away from every touch of ill,
A flower transplanted in its bud,
From scenes of earth to dwell with God."

WE PUBLISH THIS DAY, DEC. 11, 1854,

FANNY FERN'S
NOVEL,
Ruth Hall,
A TALE OF DOMESTIC LIFE.

400 *pp.* 12*mo*, *Cloth. Price*, $1 25.

Every body knows FANNY FERN; every body has laughed and cried over her sparkling, dashing, truthful, genial writings; every body will wish to read this, her first novel, and every one who does read it will pronounce it her greatest work. Says an able critic who has read the proof sheets, "RUTH HALL is a work which not only exceeds any thing which Fanny Fern has before written, but which in many respects passes any other work whatever. For intense and sustained interest of narrative, for originality of conception and treatment, for scorching sarcasm and withering rebuke of pretensions and hypocrisy, for elevation of moral tone and winsomeness of religious inculcations, for vigor, freshness, simplicity, directness and fascination of style, we have never seen its equal. * * * The story takes possession of our hearts at once; we follow 'RUTH' through her trials with as much interest as though she were our own sister; she breathes not a sigh, she suffers not a sorrow, which the reader does not feel as acutely as though the first came from his own heart, and the second were one of his own sad experiences. The characters are such as we are constantly meeting in every-day life; and how boldly and skilfully they are drawn, how powerfully the story is told, how touching is its pathos, how sparkling its wit, how irresistable its humor, how severe its satire, and how true its moral, no adequate idea can be gained except by reading it."

RUTH HALL will be for sale by booksellers generally. To any one sending us the retail price, we will send a copy of the work, post-paid. Published by

MASON BROTHERS,
23 Park Row, New-York.

Dec. 8, 1851.—3t.

PULMONARY DISEASE.—There is a remedy prepared by Dr. Geo. H. Keyser, of 140 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa. that has won great renown in the way of curing the various incipient diseases of the lungs and pulmonary apparatus. Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup is no quack nostrum, but has won and kept the confidence of men of the highest standing. Dr. Keyser prepares and mixes all the ingredients of the Pectoral Syrup with his own hands, and says that he will continue to do so. If you wish a good medicine for a cough or cold, you can buy it at RUPP & OSTER'S in this place and at COLVIN & ROBISON'S, Schellsburg.

JOY FOR THE INVALID.—We cut the following from the Philadelphia Saturday Gazette, and recommend our readers to peruse it carefully, and those suffering should not delay purchasing:

"DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.—This celebrated medicine, prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON, at the imposing German Medicine Store, No. 120 ARCH street, is exciting unprecedented public attention, and the proprietor, who is a scientific physician, is selling immense quantities of it. The virtues of this remedy are so fully set forth in the extended notice of it, to be seen in our advertising columns, that there is hardly any room left for us to speak of it. This much we may add—Of the long train of physical ills to which humanity is heir, there is none more distressing than general derangement of the digestive apparatus, which never fails to accompany a disordered state of the liver. Headache, piles, languor, fretfulness, a bilious tongue, a morbid breath, loss of appetite—in short, an indescribable wretchedness of existence, are its insufferable and life-wasting attendants. These diseases, which have baffled the skill of the ablest Doctors, have been radically cured by Hoofland's German Bitters."—See advertisement.

☞PALPATATION OF THE HEART, Nervous Diseases, Liver Complaint, Neuralgia, Dyspepria, Costiveness and Piles, are all relieved and cured in an incredible short space of time, by Carter's Spanish Mixture, the great tonic and purifier of the blood. It contains not a particle of Mercury, Opium, or any noxious drugs; is perfectly harmless, and has cured more than five hundred cases of disease.

We can only refer the reader to the certificates, a few of which may be found in another column, and all of which are detailed in full around the bottle. It is the greatest of all Spring and Fall Medicines, and possesses an influence over the blood truly remarkable.

See advertisement.

THE MARKETS.

Pittsburg, Monday, Dec. 4.

FLOUR.—No sales were reported from first hands. A few small lots were sold from store at $9 for superfine and $9 25 for extra, and from the mills at $8 30 for superfine.

New York, Dec. 4.—Flour is a trifle lower. Sales of 2,750 bbls. good Ohio at $8 50 a $9. Southern is drooping. Sales of 800 bbls. at $8 31¼ a $9.

Wheat has declined a trifle. Sales of 11,000 bu. Southern white at $2 05, and red Upper Lake at $1 75. Corn is active but lower. Sales of 69,000 bushels Western mixed at 88 a 90c.

Flour in Philadelphia $8 37½—same in Baltimore.

Public Sale
OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned will offer, at public sale, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 30th day of December, 1854, the following described Real Estate:

A Tract of 184 acres of Land situate partly in Juniata and partly in Napier Township, adjoinging lands of Peter Hillegass, Jacob Dull, Christian Dannaker, George Colvin, and others—about one-half cleared—a Log House, Log Barn, and other necessary buildings thereon erected—also an Apple Orchard and never-failing Spring thereon.

Terms:—One-third in hand and balance in two equal annual payments.

NICHOLAS WHITELINE,
Adm'r of the Estate of Christian Biene, dec'd.

Dec. 8, 1854.—4t.

Public Sale of Valuable
REAL ESTATE!

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned, administrator of the estate of Abel Johnson, deceased, will sell, at public sale, on THURSDAY, the 11th day of January, 1855, at 1 o'clock, P. M.,

A TRACT OF LAND,

situate in South Woodberry Township, adjoining lands of Truman Tewell's heirs, Abner Tewell, and others, containing 169 acres, about —— acres cleared, with a two story Log House, and double Log Barn thereon erected.

Terms:—Cash at the confirmation of the sale. Sale on the premises.

JOHN JOHNSON,
Administrator of Abel Johnson, deceased.

Dec. 8, 1854.

NOTICE.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford County: In the matter of the Petition of Gen. William H. Irwin for leave to perpetuate testimony, and the Rule thereon issued to Thomas Griffith, and The President and Directors of the Huntingdon and Broadtop Rail Road and Coal Company, and all others interested, to appear and show cause, &c. The undersigned appointed by said Court to examine witnesses on the part of all parties in interest, and reduce their testimony to writing, gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment, at the public house of James Echelberger, in Hopewell Township, in said County, on Monday, 15th January, 1855, at 12 o'clock, M., continuing to sit until all the testimony is taken, when and where all persons interested are notified to attend.

O. E. SHANNON,
Commissioner.

Dec. 8, 1854.*

CAUTION.

My wife Sarah having left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation, this is to caution all persons against trusting or harboring her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting.

ZACHEUS LUMAN.

Dec. 8, 1854.*

NOTICE.

All persons are notified that I am determined not to pay the notes given by me to Elisha Smith, Sr., for land, unless he complies with the article of agreement, unless compelled by law.

LEWIS MILLER.

Dec. 8, 1854.*

STRAY HEIFER.

Came to the premises of the subscriber, living in Bedford Township, sometime in October last, a black and white spotted Heifer, with both ears cropped—no other marks. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

SAMUEL WALTER.

Dec. 8, 1854.*

TOOTH ACHE.—Persons are not generally aware that Dr. Keyser's Tooth Ache remedy, prepared by him at 140 Wood Street, Pittsburg, Pa. and for sale at Rupp & Oster's in this place will stop immediately an aching tooth. Whoever tries it will be convinced.

Dec. 8, 1854.

NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS.

The undersigned respectfully inform their friends and customers that they have just received a very full assortment of FALL & WINTER GOODS, which will be offered at very reduced rates.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Oct. 13, 1854.

News for the People!
NEW GOODS AT CHEAP CORNER, NO. 1.

Fellow-Citizens: We take this opportunity of returning you our most sincere thanks for the liberal patronage you have so kindly bestowed on us. We would also inform you that we have just returned from the Eastern Cities, with a large and well selected assortment of Goods, such as Cloths, Cassimeres, and Satinets; Peter Shams, for over coats, Jeans, Ladies' fine dress goods, such as Silks, Alpacas, Coburg Cloths, Bombazines, Merinoes, and a large assortment of Bay State Shawls, Hosiery, for Ladies, Comforts, Crapes, Collars, &c., &c.—Mens,' Womens,' Boys' and Childrens' Shoes and Boots, and a general assortment of Groceries. Crushed and pulverized Sugars, best Rio Coffee, Teas of all kinds, N. O. Molasses, Golden Syrup, Mackerel, Salt by the sack, Baker's Chocolate, Broma Cocoa, and a general assortment of Goods usually kept in a country Store.

☞All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for goods at market prices.

SANSOM & GEPHART.

Oct. 13, 1854.

Tavern Property,
FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE subscriber, being desirous of discontinuing his present business, will sell or rent the tavern-house at present occupied by him, known as the "WILLIAM TELL" House, situate on Centre street, not far from the Market house, Cumberland.

The property is in good repair. The House commodious, having bar-room, dining room, parlors, 14 bed-rooms, and kitchen. There are also a good smoke-house, carriage-house, and stabling for 25 head of horses. There is a good spring of water on the lot, and the town race passes at the bottom of it.

The house, with the bedding and other furniture, which is in good condition, will be sold a bargain, if early application is made. If not sold in a few weeks the house will be for rent.

WM. KNOST.

Cumberland, Oct. 28, 1854.

KEAGY'S FOUNDERY!

The subscribers respectfully beg leave to inform the people of Middle Woodberry Township, and the country at large, that they are now prepared, at their establishment, one mile south of Woodberry, Bedford County, to furnish four-horse Threshing Machines, Pierponts' Patent Shaker, Cider Mills, Ploughs of every description, Keagy's Cooking Stoves, two different patterns, and two different patterns of Coal Stoves—Plough Castings, Wagon Boxes of all sizes, and cast Dinner Bells of three different sizes—also, Mill Castings of every variety. We are also prepared to fit up Machinery in the best and most durable style, and will give prompt attention to all orders in this line.

The public are respectfully invited to give us a call, as we feel satisfied that both our work and terms will please all who do so.

J. M. SNOWDEN,
WM. B. BLAKE,
Proprietors.

Oct. 27, 1854.

NOTICE.

Letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Peter Fisher, late of Bedford Borough, deceased.

All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

O. E. SHANNON, Adm'r.

Nov. 10, 1854.*

TO BUILDERS.

The subscriber is fully prepared to furnish any quantity or quality of Building Lumber and Plastering Laths. Orders directed to St. Clairsville, Bedford County, will be promptly attended to, by giving a reasonable notice.

F. D. BEEGLE.

Nov. 24, 1854.

CAUTION.

All persons are cautioned against trespassing upon my farm, in West Providence Township, Bedford County, either by hunting or otherwise, as the law will be enforced against all who do so without respect to persons. So look out!

MICHAEL S. RICHEY.

Dec. 1, 1854.

Public Sale
of
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned will offer at public sale, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 23d day of December, 1854, the following described REAL ESTATE, situate in Bedford Township, containing two hundred and fifty-four acres of lime-stone land, with an inexhaustable spring of water. The improvements are a two-story log dwelling House, double log Barn, Spring House, Smoke House, and other out-buildings thereon erected: also, a large apple orchard of choice fruit thereon.

Terms:—$1,200 in cash, and balance in two equal annual payments.

Also, 30 acres, adjoining the above, with a new House, new Stable, and ten or twelve acres cleared—balance well timbered—good water at the door.

JOSIAH RITCHEY,
Adm'r of the Estate of Henry Miller, deceased.

Dec. 1, 1854.—4t.

Dedication.

The Lutheran Church in Pleasant Valley (on the land of Jacob Fetter, of John) will be consecrated on Saturday, the 9th of December. Exercises will commence at 11 o'clock, and continue over Sabbath. Several Ministers will be present. The public are invited to attend.

HENRY BEEGLE,
ISAAC EARNEST,
JOHN CROYLE,
Building Committee.

New Firm! New Store!! and New Goods!!!

The subscribers, having just received and opened at the old stand of J. H. SCHELL, a new and splendid assortment of Goods, respectfully invite the patronage of the public.

Their stock consists of

Staple & Fancy Goods,

of the finest and newest styles; also, a large assortment of

FAMILY GROCERIES,

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hardware, Nails, Glassware, Queensware, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Umbrellas, and, in fact, every article that is kept in a well regulated country store, all of which have been carefully selected, and will be sold on the most favorable terms for *CASH or PRODUCE.*

MARIA SCHELL,
JACOB S. SCHELL.

Schellsburg, Pa.,
Nov. 10, 1854.

NEW FALL GOODS!

The undersigned thankful to their numerous patrons for their kind and very liberal patronage, respectfully informs them that they have just received from the eastern cities, a handsome assortment of new style Fall Goods, suitable for the present and coming season, comprising French and English Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Sattinetts, Kentucky Jeans, Flannels, Satin and Worsted Vestings, Cravats and hdkffs., knit Merino Shirts and Drawers, Cashmeres, Manssgline De Rege, Mousseline Delaines, Coburg and Thibet Cloths, Alpacas, Silk Poplins, Black Gros De Rhine, and Fancy Silks, Prints from a fip up, Muslins bleached and unbleached from a fip up, all widths, Thibet and Bay State Shawls, Ginghams, Checks, Linseys, Tickings, Drillings, Cambrics, Nankeens, Crash, Diapers, Damask Table Cloths and Covers, White Goods, Embroiders, Sleeves, Collars, Dress Trimmings, Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Queensware, Hardware, and Brooms, Groceries, N. O. Sugars, White Clarified, Pulverized, and Crushed do., Golden Syrup, N. O. Molasses, good Rio Coffee 12½, Prime do 15 cents, Spices, Teas, Chocolate, Extract of Coffee, Tobacco, Flax Seed, Sperm and Whale Oils, Drugs, Patent Medicine, Cattle Powders, together with 1001 other articles adapted to the wants of the people, all of which they will sell at the very lowest possible prices for cash and approved produce, or upon short credit to good and punctual customers. And, as our motto, short profits, many sales, and quick returns, has been fully carried out, and will continue the ruling feature, we feel assured we can make it to the advantage of all in search of cheap bargains to give us a call before purchasing.

All kinds of Produce taken for Goods.

RUPP & OSTER.

Bedford, Sept. 22, 1854.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE
AND FANCY GOODS.

A Choice Assortment of the Finest Quality, For Sale at the Lowest Cash Prices, at

WM. B. ELTONHEAD'S,

No. 181 South Second Street, between Pine and Union, West Side, PHILADELPHIA.

The assortment embraces a *Large and Select Stock of Fine Watches, Jewelry, Silver Ware, Albata Ware, plated with fine Silver, in Spoons, Forks, Ladles, &c. —Jet Goods, Fans and Fancy Articles* of a superior quality, deserving the examination of those who desire to procure the *best goods* at the *Lowest Cash Prices.*

Having a *practical knowledge* of the business, and all available facilities for importing and Manufacturing, the subscriber confidently invites purchasers, believing that he can supply them on terms as favorable as any other establishment in either of the Atlantic Cities.

☞All kinds of Diamond and Pearl Jewelry and Silver Ware manufactured to order, within a reasonable time.

☞Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware *faithfully repaired.*

WM. B. ELTONHEAD,
No. 181 South Second Street, a few doors above the Second Street Market, West Side.

☞In the South Window of the Store may be seen the famous BIRD CLOCK, which commands the admiration of the scientific and curious.

Oct. 13, 1854.—1y.

Reeve L. Knight,
(Successor to Hartley & Knight,)

BEDDING AND CARPET WAREHOUSE,

No. 148 South Second Street,

Five doors above Spruce Street, PHILADELPHIA,

Where he keeps constantly on hand a full assortment of every article in his line of business. FEATHERS, FEATHER-BEDS, Patent Spring Mattresses, Curled Hair, Moss, Corn Husk and Straw Mattresses, Velvet Tapestry, Tapestry, Brussels, Three-Ply, Ingram, Venetian, List, Rag and Hemp Carpetings, Oil Cloths, Canton Mattings, Cocoa and Spanish Mattings, Floor and Stair Druggets, Hearth Rugs, Door Mats, Table and Piano Covers, to which he invites the attention of purchasers.

Oct. 13, 1854.—1y.

Cassinetts cheaper than ever—Kentucky Jeans—Flannels, Linseys—Cloths and every description of Winter Goods, we offer at prices that cannot fail to please.

A. B. CRAMER & Co.

Oct. 27, 1854.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Overcoats, Cassimere and Cassinett Coats, Vests, &c., cheap, by A. B. CRAMER & Co.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Mens, Boys, and Childrens, Boots and Shoes—Womens and Misses morocco, Seal and Calfskin Bootees and walking Shoes—received and for sale by A. B. CRAMER & Co.

OLD SEVENTY SIX.

Hungarians, Cuban, Young America, Tylorese and Pearl Slouch Hats, for men and Boys—also, Caps in great variety, for sale by

A. B CRAMER & Co.

A two-Horse Wagon, and one Top Buggy, new, and work warranted, for sale cheap on a liberal credit, or for Country Produce.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Iron, Nails, Spikes, and Grain and Grass Scythes for sale by

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Wool, Rag, List and Hemp Carpeting, from 18c up, for sale by

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

For Sale Cheap!

One large *Ten Plate Stove*—with doors complete, by A. B. CRAMER & Co.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS!

Just received, a lot of *Melodeons, Flutes, Guitars, &c., &c.*, which we offer on the most reasonable terms.

SHRYOCK, REED & Co.
Chambersburg, Pa.

Nov. 17, 1854.—3m.

FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

The subscriber would announce to his old friends and customers, and the public in general, that he has permanently located himself in Juliana Street, next door to Dr. REAMER'S Drug & Book Store, where he is prepared to execute all orders in his line in a superior manner, on reasonable terms. From long experience in the business, he feels confident he can render satisfaction to all who honor him with a call.

He constantly keeps on hand ready-made clothing, of every description, for Men and Boys—also, a superior assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CASSINETTS, SILK, SATIN, and other VESTINGS, and Summer Wear, which he will sell as low as they can be bought elsewhere, and make them up to the taste of the purchaser.

He also keeps a general assortment of Cravats, Stocks, Collars, Suspenders, Handkerchiefs, &c.

He hopes to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

WM. SCHAFFER.

June 9, 1854.

JOSEPH W. TATE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

WILL attend to all business entrusted to his care.

Having secured the services of a competent Agent in Washington, D. C., he will give especial attention to Soldiers' Pensions, Claims, and Bounty Lands.

☞Office on Julianna Street, one door North of the residence of Samuel H. Tate, and immediately opposite Capt. Beckwith's Hotel.

He has for sale one FARM situate in Monroe Township, containing 180 acres of land, 70 acres cleared and under fence, with house and barn thereon erected. There is an orchard of excellent fruit on the premises.

Also, 300 Acres of Limestone land, situate in Woodcock Valley, one and-a-half miles north of the town of Bloody Run.

Also, 500 Acres of first rate timber land, situate in Hopewell Township, lying south of the contemplated Chambersburg and Bedford Rail Road.

Also, 1800 acres of unimproved land in Bedford and Fulton counties which will be sold low to actual settlers.

The above lands will be sold in large or small quantities to suit purchasers.

April 21, 1854.

CROCKS.

Apple Butter and Milch Crocks can be had at my Pottery in Schellsburg, by any quantity, for Cash. In all cases of sale, a reasonable per centage will be allowed to storekeepers, but no carriage will be allowed by me.

PETER SCHELL.

Sept. 1, 1854.

JOB MANN. G. H. SPANG.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

JOB MANN.
June 2, 1851. G. H. SPANG.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The subscriber will sell, at private sale, his valuable Property, situate in Union Township, Bedford County, Pa., on which he at present resides, containing 50 acres of patented land, 30 of which are cleared and under post and rail fence, the balance well timbered with good saw timber. This property is on the waters of Bobbs' Creek, 4 miles north of Adolphus Ake's Mill, on the public road leading from Bedford to Johnstown or Jefferson, within 12 miles of Jefferson, and 16 miles of Hollidaysburg. The improvements are a Stone Grist Mill, with two run of Stones, one pair first rate French Burrs, with good merchant and country Bolts, and a complete Smut Machine. The Machinery is all good and substantial, and is partly new. The water power is sufficient during the entire year, and the custom is good and plenty of it. There is also a new Saw Mill on the premises, which will cut from 1500 to 2000 feet of Lumber a day inch measure, which is ready sale at the Mill. One of the Dwelling Houses is a three story frame, suitable for a public House or Store House, and is well finished. There are three other dwellings, two frame and one log house, also a frame stable and Wagon Shed, and other necessary buildings.

Also, will be sold, another Tract of Land containing 300 acres, about 75 acres of which are cleared, of which 10 are good meadow with facilities for making 20 or 30 more. The balance well timbered and well watered by the Bobbs' Creek running through it. There is on the premises an excellent site calculated for either Grist Mill or Saw Mill, with head and fall of 22 feet. There is a variety of choice fruit trees on the farm. The buildings are one good Log House and Stable and other outbuildings. Also, will be sold, 640 acres of good timber land, convenient to the Saw Mill, on which are the very best of saw logs. The above land is all patented, and a clear and indisputable title will be made to the purchaser or purchasers. Those wishing to purchase good property, will learn the conditions, (which will be moderate,) by calling with the subscriber, residing on the first named property.

CASELTON AKE.

July 21, 1851.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary, on the Will of George Reighart, have been issued to the undersigned, Executors of said Will—that all persons having claims on said Estate are requested to present them for settlement and those indebted are notified to make payment.

ISAAC E. REIGHART,
JONATHAN REIGHART,
Executors.

Nov. 3, 1854.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of Henry Miller, late of Bedford Township, deceased, will make immediate payment—and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOSIAH RICHEY,
Administrator.

Sept. 29, 1854.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of David Thompson, late of Bedford Township, Bedford County, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment—and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN BROWN,
Executor.

Oct. 27, 1854.

FOR SALE.

The Stock, Fixtures and GOOD WILL of the old and well established Clothing Store situate on the corner of Clinton and Locust sts., Johnstown, Pa., being one of the best locations for a business of the kind in town, and doing a very good business at the present time. The present proprietors wishing to retire from business, being the only reason for selling off. For further particulars address

JOSEPH GANS & Co.

Nov. 17, 1854.—1m.

STRAY COW.

Came to the premises of the subscriber, living in Bedford Township, about the middle of November last, a large Brindle Cow, two white spots on hind legs—no marks—supposed to be about five years old. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

WILLIAM SELLERS.

Dec. 1, 1854.

Valuable Hotel Property at
Private Sale!

THE subscriber will sell at Private Sale, that well-known THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, in the town of Berlin, Somerset county, Pa., now in the occupancy of John H. Smith, situate on the south-east conner of the upper square, Main street, in the most public and pleasant part of the town—with every convenience for a first class Hotel. Abundance of good water on the premises, and but a few feet from the kitchen door. Easy of access from every part of the town by all kinds of vehicles, and with good stabling sufficient for Fifty horses. Together with three Lots, containing an acre of ground, at a short distance from the tavern, and easy of access. The property being entirely new it is consequently in excellent repair, and is one of the most desirable Hotel properties between Cumberland and Pittsburg.

Terms easy.

☞If not sold before the latter part of January, the above property will be for rent. Inquiries can be addressed to the subscriber at Berlin.

RUDOLPH BOOSE, Sr.

Nov. 8, 1854.

Public Sale of Valuable Real Estate.

The subscriber, executor of the Will of Jacob Werking, deceased, will sell, at public sale, on the premises, on FRIDAY, the 15th day of December next, the following

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE, TO WIT:

One Trsct of Patented Land situate in South Woodberry Township, Bedford County, containing 30 acres and allowance, nearly all cleared and under fence, and an adjoining Tract of mountain Land, containing 65 acres and allowance, about 14 acres of which are cleared, the balance good timber land.

The improvements on the Tract first mentioned are a large well finished Frame House, two stories high, with a back building for dining room, Kitchen, &c. Another frame building, the lower part used for a spring house and wash house, the upper part for a Cabinet maker's shop, an excellent Bank Barn, recently built, with wagon shed attached, a smoke house and other out buildings. The buildings, fences, &c., are in good repair.

There is also a large orchard of choice fruit trees on the premises, and a great variety of plum, cherry, pear and other trees in the yard and around the buildings, and as the property is near the mountain on the east side, there si generally an abundance of fruit every year, and of the best quality—this, together with the handsome situation, good spring water, and other advantages, makes this property a very desirable one, worthy of the attention of any person wishing to purchase land.

As the subscriber is also authorized to sell, at private sale, any person desirous of purchasing in that way will please call on him at any time previous to the day of sale.

Terms—One third in hand 1st April next, when possession will be given, balance in three equal annual payments without interest, secured in the usual manner.

JOS. B. NOBLE,
Executor.

Nov. 17, 1854.

BOOKS! BOOKS!! BOOKS!!!

Just received a very large assortment of Cobb's series of School Books, to which we would respectfully call the attention of the Merchants of Bedford County. We can supply them wholesale as cheap as they can be bought in small quantities in the cities. Our stock of miscellaneous Books, Stationery, &c., is also very extensive, and our facilities for procuring goods are such, that *any thing* ordered, if not already on hand, can be procured in a very short time.

SHRYOCK, REED & Co.
Mansion House, Chambersburg, Pa.

Nov. 17. 1854,—3m.

MUSIC.

A large assortment of MUSIC for the *Piano, Guitar, Violin, &c.*, always on hand. Orders promptly attended to.

SHRYOCK, REED & Co.
Chambersburg, Pa.

Nov. 17, 1854.—3m.

FOR SALE.

A Tract of Land, in Monroe Township, in the name of "Johnson's Heirs," *one hundred* acres, more or less, lately surveyed and patented by Surveyor Sams, as 107 acres. A small improvement by Henry Mills has (I understand) been made upon the tract, but without any authority from the undersigned, whose deed is of record in the Clerk's Office, Bedford. This land, which is good and lays well, will be sold at a fair price, if application be soon made to the Hon. Job Mann or to the owner.

LAW. TALIAFERRO.

Dec. 1, 1854.

MAKE SETTLEMENT.

The subscriber, determined to have all his business settled up by the first day of January next, requests all indebted to note the fact, and those who have claims against him will also present them for settlement in like manner. All who neglect this notice will subject themselves to costs.

Dec. 1, 1854. JOHN MILLER.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of David Barley, late of South Woodbury Township, Bedford county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment—and those having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

MARY BARLEY,
SIMON BRUMBAUGH,
Administrators.

Oct. 14, 1854.

FALL DRESS GOODS!

Delaines, Cashmeres, Alpaccas, Thibet Cloths, &c., &c., of every color, just received and for sale by A. B. CRAMER & Co.

CIRCULAR.

The undersigned present their most sincere thanks to their numerous patrons for their very liberal patronage since opening the NEW STORE on the 14th of April, 1854, which has succeeded far beyond their most sanguine expectations, and has inspired them with renewed efforts to replenish their spring supply with such styles for the coming season, as cannot fail to please the most fastidious. And, as our motto, QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS, has been fully carried out, and will continue the ruling feature, you may rest assured of purchasing your goods at the CHEAP SIDE at the very lowest possible prices.

Respectfully,

RUPP & OSTER.

June 16, 1851.

DOCTOR YOURSELF!

The Pocket Æsculapius; or every one his own Physician.

The 50th Edition, with one hundred engravings, showing Diseases and Malformations of the human system in every form and shape. To which is added a Treatise on the Diseases of Females, being of the highest importance to married people, or those contemplating marriage. By WM. YOUNG, M. D.

Let no father be ashamed to present a copy of the ÆSCULAPIUS to his child; it may save him from an early grave. Let no young man or woman enter into the secret obligations of married life without reading the POCKET ÆCULAPIUS. Let no one suffering from a hacknied Cough, Pain in the Side, restless nights, nervous feelings, and the whole train of Dyspeptic sensations, and given up by their physician, be another moment without consulting the ÆSCULAPIUS. Have the married, or those about to be married any impediment, read this truly useful book, as it has been the means of saving thousands of unfortunate creatures from the very jaws of death.

☞Any person sending TWENTY-FIVE CENTS enclosed in a letter, will receive one copy of this work by mail, or five copies will be sent for One Dollar.

Address, (post paid,) Dr. WM. YOUNG,
No. 152 Spruce St., Philadelphia.

May 26, 1854.—1y.

ZINC PAINTS.

One-third cheaper than White Lead, and free from all Poisonous Qualities.

THE NEW JERSEY ZINC COMPANY

HAVING greatly enlarged their works, and improved the quality of their products, are prepared to execute orders for their SUPERIOR PAINTS. DRY, and GROUND IN OIL, in assorted packages of from 25 to 500 pounds; also DRY, in barrels, of 200 pounds each. Their WHITE ZINC, which is sold dry or ground in oil, is warranted PURE and unsurpassed for BODY and UNIFORM WHITENESS.

A method of preparation has recently been discovered, which enables the Company to warrant their paints to keep soft in the kegs for any reasonable time. In this respect their paints will be superior to any other in the market.

Their BROWN ZINC PAINT, which is sold at a low price, and can only be made from the Zinc ores from New Jersey, is now well known for its protective qualities when applied to iron or other metallic surfaces.

Their STONE COLOR PAINT possesses all the properties of the Brown, and is of an agreeable color for painting Cottages, Depots, Outbuilding, Bridges, &c.

Dealers supplied on liberal terms by their Agents.

FRENCH & RICHARDS,

Wholesale Paint Dealers and Importers, N. W. cor. of 10th & Market Sts., Philadelphia.

May 26, 1854.—6m.

Cooking Stoves.

On hand and just receiving a lot of new patterns of Cooking Stoves, for wood and coal, at

BLYMIRES.

In addition to his former stock, the subscriber has received a splendid assortment of Brass, Bell Mettle, Iron and English Kettles, which will please all in want of the article,—also a variety of other articles useful for house keepers. He has also on hand a lot of pump chains and fixtures, all of which will be sold low for cash, or on a short credit.

GEORGE BLYMIRE.

May 19, 1854.

"Fellow Citizens!"

Do you want to *leave your measure* for a FASHIONABLE SUIT OF CLOTHES, warranted to give satisfaction in STYLE, QUALITY, FIT and MAKE? Do you want to see a *large and splendid Stock of*

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings,

and other seasonable goods for *MEN'S WARE!* Do you want to see a *fine assortment of* COATS, PANTS and VESTS, gotten up in a style not inferior to the best ordered work? Do you want Under Garments of the "*right stripe,*" or FURNISHING ARTICLES that "*can't be beat,*" or

BOY'S CLOTHING

for your Sons? In short, if you want *all* or *any* of these things so essential to the adornment and comfort of the "outer man," call on

STEPHEN'S, Merchant Tailor,
McKaig's Row, Baltimore Street (next door to Campbell's Drug Store,) Cumberland, Md.

☞ If you want an OUTFIT of CHEAP READY-MADE CLOTHING, I would advise you to call at the RAILROAD CLOTHING STORE, near the Depot.

May 19, 1854—1y.

STRAY SHEEP.

Came to the premises of the subscriber in Colerain Township, about the 3d of November inst. nine Sheep, eight of which are white, and one black—left ear slit of the white ones, and the black has the right ear cut off. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

BOSTIAN FATTER.

Nov. 24, 1854.*

STRAY STEER.

Came to the premises of the subscriber, living in Union Township, Bedford County, on the 6th of November inst., a Black Steer, with a white face, supposed to be about two years old last Spring—crop off left ear—fork out of right ear. No other marks. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

HENRY McDONNALD.

Nov. 24, 1854.*

PLASTERING LATHS.

The subscriber having rebuilt a mill for sawing, in Union Township, is prepared to furnish any quantity of 'plastering Laths' at the shortest notice, at $1,50 per thousand for three feet long—other lengths in proportion. Address St. Clairsville.

WM. GRIFFITH.

Feb. 17, 1854.

CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE.

The Great Purifier of the Blood!

NOT A PARTICLE OF MERCURY IN IT.

Let the Afflicted Read and Ponder!

An Infallible Remedy for Scrofula, King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Postules on the Face, Blotches, Boils, Ague and Fever, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Disorders, Lumbago, Spinal Complaints, and all Diseases arising from an Injudicious Use of Mercury, Imprudence in Life, or Impurity of the Blood.

☞ This great alterative medicine and Purifier of the Blood is now used by thousands of grateful patients from all parts of the United States, who testify daily to the remarkable cures performed by the greatest of all medicines, "CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE." Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Eruptions on the Skin, Liver Disease, Fevers, Ulcers, Old Sores, Affections of the Kidneys, Diseases of the Throat, Female Complaints, Pains and Aching of the Bones and Joints, are speedily put to flight by using this great and inestimable remedy.

For all Diseases of the Blood, nothing has yet been found to compare with it. It cleanses the system of all impurities, acts gently and efficiently on the Liver and Kidneys, strengthens the Digestion, gives tone to the Stomach, makes the skin clear and healthy, and restores the Constitution, enfeebled by disease or broken down by the excesses of youth, to its pristine vigor and strength.

For the Ladies, it is incomparably better than all the cosmetics ever used. A few doses of CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE will remove all sallowness of complexion, bring the roses mantling to the cheek, give elasticity to the step, and improve the general health in a remarkable degree, beyond all the medicines ever heard of.

The large number of certificates which we have received from persons from all parts of the United States, is the best evidence that there is no Humbug about it. The press, hotel keepers, magistrates, physicians, and public men, well known to the community, all add their testimony to the wonderful effects of this GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Call on the AGENT and get a Circular and Almanac, and read the wonderful cures this truly greatest of all medicines has performed.

None genuine unless signed BENNETT & BEERS, Proprietors, No. 3 Pearl Street, Richmond, Va.: to whom all orders for supplies and agencies must be addressed.

Sold by Dr. F. C. REAMER, Bedford: J. M. BARNDOLLAR, Bloody Run: A. B. BUNN, Schellsburg, and by Dealers in Medicines everywhere. Oct. 20, 1854.—1y.

LIVER COMPLAINT,

Dyspepsia, Jaundice,

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Disease of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach.

Such as Constipation, inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits,

CAN BE EFFECTUALLY CURED BY

DR. HOOFLAND'S

CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS,

Prepared by

DR. C. M. JACKSON,

No. 120 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Their power over the above diseases is not excelled, if equalled, by any other preparation in the United States, as the cures attest, in many cases after skillful physicians had failed.

These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalids. Possessing great virtues in the rectification of diseases of the Liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching powers in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are, withal, safe, certain and pleasant.

READ AND BE CONVINCED.

J. D. SPRING, Laceyville, Pa., April 6, 1854, says: "I can get you some good certificates for your German Bitters in this vicinity if you wish them. A lady purchasing some of it this week, says that it is by far the best medicine she ever knew, having done her and her daughmuch good, &c."

S. B. LAWSON, Benfard's Store, Somerset Co., Pa., August 15, 1853, says: "I am much attached to your German Bitters, having used two bottles of it, which I procured from S. Kurtz, your agent at Somerset, and found great relief from in disease of the Liver. I find it has great effect upon my lungs, strengthening and invigorating them, which, as I am a public speaker, is a great help to me."

DR. GILES, Newton Hamilton, Pa., May, 1851, said: I have used myself half a dozen bottles of your German Bitters for Liver complaint and diseases of a nervous character, resulting from the abuse of mercury. I was poisoned and afflicted with spasms from the use of this latter article. The German Bitters is the first article from which I obtained any relief. I have also given the article to many dyspeptics, with the most salutary result. I think as many more bottles will cure me."

J. C. YOUNG, Esq., of Dauphin, Pa., writes May 5, 1851: "I was afflicted with General Debility, Intestinal weakness and Costiveness, for which I used many different remedies without relief. I at last used your Hoofland's German Bitters. I took a few bottles according to directions, and was completely cured. I have not been so healthy for ten years as I have been since I took your Bitters, which is about one year ago."

The Bitters are ENTIRELY VEGETABLE, always strengthening the system and never prostrating it.

Sold by dealers in medicine and storekeepers everywhere. And by

Dr. F. C. Reamer, Bedford, Pa.

Oct. 20, 1854.—1y.

Truth is Mighty!

Important news for the Invalids of Albany!

PULVERMACHER'S

HYDRO-ELECTRIC VOLTAIC CHAINS,

A New, Novel, and strictly Scientific Mode of applying Electro-Magnetism for the Instant Relief and Permanent Cure of all NERVOUS DISEASES,

Is for the first time introduced to the people of Albany and vicinity. We know that there is too much good sense among the inhabitants of this place to desire a long, unmeaning, extravagant advertisement; hence we shall simply give you a history of the Chains, and the success they have had in curing within the last year, *NERVOUS DISEASES.*

Pulvermacher's Electric Chains were first used in France, three years since, where the success that attended their use, soon attracted the attention of the FIRST MEDICAL men in Paris, who took pains to give them a still further trial, and recommended their adoption in the different Medical Colleges of that Kingdom. Within the last two years they have been introduced in Germany, Austria, Prussia, Belgium and England, where they soon became the most popular article for the INSTANT RELIEF AND PERMANENT CURE of that class of diseases called Nervous.

One year since they were introduced into the United States, and can now be found in all the principal cities in the Union. It is necessary to speak at length of their great success and unparalleled sale, wherever they have been introduced. It is sufficient to state that they are highly recommended by Professor Mott, Van Buren, Post and Carnochow, of New York, and also in daily use in every Hospital in that city. $1,000 dollars will be given to any person who will produce so many well authenticated certificates of cure, from intelligent patients and scientific physicians, of the following diseases, as may be found in a pamphlet of 36 pages, to be had (gratis) of the only agents in Albany, DEXTER & NELLAGER.

Painful and Swelled Joints	Palpitation of the Heart
Rheumatism	Neuralgia of the Face
Pains in the Back	Nervous Headache
Deafness, Blindness	Dyspepsia, Indigestion
Pains of the Liver	General Debility
Nervous Cough	Female Diseases
Tooth Ache	Prolapsus Uteri.

It is not strange that the application of Electro-Magnetism will instantly relieve pain, wherever located, more quickly than opium or any of its compounds—for it is based upon the true theory of the origin of pain—a lack of the nervous fluid, which the Chains supply, by being applied over the parts affected—after first being moistened with common vinegar, which is the only preparation necessary.

The common sense of the people all over the country is awakening, and they have concluded that they will no longer make drug shops of their stomachs, or be guilty of swallowing the miserable, disgusting nostrums that are thrust before the public.

RHEUMATISM, that common disease of this climate, can be almost INSTANTLY relieved of its pain—and a permanent cure produced by simply applying a chain of 18 links for a few days, a few hours each day.

PROLAPSUS UTERI.

More than one hundred cases of this disease have been cured within the last year, that had baffled every other mode of treatment, by wearing a 30 link chain for a few weeks, by attaching one end upon the spine and the other on the abdomen. After a simple application the worst symtoms disappear, and the patient soon gains flesh and strength. I do not know of one single instance that has not been greatly benefitted, if not permanently cured.

ONE WORD OF CAUTION TO THE LADIES.—Ladies who are ENCIENTE, are requested to wear them only for a few moments at each application, for by long and frequent use MISCARRIAGE is often produced.

JOSEPH STEINERT, General Agent,
Broadway, New York.

Agent:—Dr. F. C. REAMER, Bedford, Pa.

June 9, 1854—1y.

MENGEL HOUSE.

THE subscriber having removed to the Mengle HOUSE, in the Borough of Bedford, recently in the occupancy of Mr. Isaac Mengle, respectfully announces to his old friends, and the public generally, that he is fully prepared to accommodate all who honor him with a call, and hopes to merit and receive a liberal share of custom. He will make it his study to render comfortable all who stop with him—and he invites Travellers, Movers, Drovers, and persons attending Court to give him a trial.

His stabling is of the best quality, and competent to accommodate a large number of horses, and it will always be attended by an obliging and attentive hostler.

Boarders will be taken by the day, week, month, or year, on reasonable terms.

Determined to spare neither pains nor expense to make his house what it should be, he confidently relies upon the public for a generous support.

JAMES S. BECKWITH.

March 31, 1854.

New Drug & Book Store.

We wish it distinctly understood by this community and country, that we pay particular attention to the selection of our Drugs and Medicines, purchasing none but the *very best* and *purest articles*. We have for sale cheap all the approved popular patent medicines, *Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Jayne's Medicines*, Pain Killer, and all the Sarsaparillas. Also Lubin's Extracts for the Handkerchief, fancy soaps, colognes, pommades, ox marrow, &c. We also keep constantly on hand a general assortment of *School & Miscellaneous Books*, Blank Books, Cap and Post Paper, &c., &c., &c. In fact, if you want anything in the Drug, Medicine, Book, Soap or Brush line, call at the New Drug and Book Store and you *shall* be accommodated.

B. F. HARRY.

Jan. 13, 1854.

LUMBER! LUMBER!!

The subscriber has on hand a large assortment of LUMBER of the best quality, among which is 100,000 Shingles, of different kinds; 75,000 feet of superior Boards, and a splendid lot of Locust Posts. Builders, and others in want of Lumber, will find it to their advantage to examine his large assortment.

F. D. BEEGLE.

Jan. 14, 1853.

GUN SMITHING.

DANIEL B. BORDER respectfully informs the citizens of Bedford and vicinty that he has removed his shop to the house in the east end of Bedford, one door west of the residence of Major Washabaugh, where he is prepared to manufacture *Double and Single barrel Rifles* and *Double and Single barrel Shot Guns* of the best quality.

☞All repairing of guns, locks, &c., done with neatness and despatch.

May 26, 1854.

Life Insurance.

Key Stone Mutual Life Insurance Company of Harrisburg, Pa., has a Guarantee Capital of $75,000.

President, Hon. LUTHER REILEY, M. D. Pamphlets, Circulars and all necessary information can be obtained by calling at the office of the subscriber, authorized agent for Bedford County.

C. N. HICKOK, Agent.

SAMUEL D. SCOTT, M. D. Medical Examiner.

October 10, 1851.

GLOBE HOTEL,

West Pitt Street, Bedford, Pennsylvania.

VALENTINE STECKMAN, *Proprietor.*

April 7, 1854.—1y.*

SHINGLES.—10,000 White Pine Lap Shingles for sale by A. B. CRAMER & CO.

FISH.—Another supply of Mackeral, Shad, and Herring, just received and for sale by

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Drugs and Books.

DR. F. C. REAMER

Having purchased the Drug and Book Store of Dr. S. D. Scott, will constantly keep on hand at his establishment in Julianna Street, a complete assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Varnishes, Brushes of all kinds, Patent Medicines, Lamps, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, &c. &c. together with an extensive collection of School and Miscellaneous Books, Blank Books, Common and Fancy Stationery, &c. which he offers at greatly reduced prices for cash. Bedford, Feb. 17, 1854.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Latest Intelligence from Cuba.

A Revolution Anticipated.

Wholesale & Retail Tobacco, Snuff and Cigar STORE.

THE undersigned would respectfully announce to the public that they have constantly on hand a large and extensive assortment of choice Cigars, viz: Regalias, La' Normas, Principees, Cusadoris, Havanas, Cerroots, Plantation and Jenny Linds—together with half-Spanish and Common of a superier quality. Also, a variety of chewing Tobaccos and Snuffs, all of which will be disposed of upon the most reasonable terms.

J. S. & G. W. CROUSE.

N. B. All orders promptly attended to.

April 15, 1853.

King & Moorhead,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

And Commission MERCHANTS,

AND DEALERS IN

Produce and Pittsburg Manufactures,

No. 27, Wood St. Pittsburg.

May 16, 1851.

HARDWARE STORE.

The subscriber, thankful for past favors, would respectfully beg leave to announce to the public in general that he has just received from the Eastern Cities, in addition to his former stock, a large and well selected assortment of Hardware, embracing every article usually found in Stores of this description. His stock of Nails, Steel, Shovels, Edge Tools, building Hardware, Cutlery, Saws, Chains, Locks, Hinges, Screws, Chissels, Planes, Stair Rods, Coffee Mills, Augurs, &c., &c., is very large and of the best quality, and will be sold at a small profit. He also keeps a general assortment of Groceries, Spices, &c., &c., to which he invites the attention of the people. He has removed his Store to the Room occupied as the Post Office. Call, examine, and judge for yourselves.

ANDRIS SAUPP.

June 10, 1853.

WM. P. SCHELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL attend faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care *in the Counties of Bedford and Fulton.*

Bedford, Nov. 1, 1847.

C. N. HICKOK, Dentist.

OFFICE on Pitt-street, nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel, Bedford, Pa. Teeth plugged, Regulated, &c. and artificial teeth inserted from one to an entire set. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted. *Terms.—CASH.*

Bedford, May 3, 1850.

COACH AND WAGON FACTORY.

The undersigned having entered into partnership in the above business, would announce to the citizens of Bedford County that they are now prepared, at their Shop at the East End of this Borough, to furnish CARRIAGES and BUGGIES, of every style and price; also, COACHES, WAGONS, and PLOUGHS. BLACKSMITH work of every description executed to order, on the shortest notice, at their shop adjoining the Coach Factory.

Determined to keep none but the best of workmen in their employ, and to sell as cheap as any other establishment in the State, they hope to receive liberal encouragement.

☞Country Produce of all kinds taken in exchange for work and the highest prices allowed. We respectfully invite the public to give us a call.

WM. WEISEL,
JOHN FOSTER.

Bedford, Feb. 3, 1854.

A CARD.

HAVING disposed of my Stock of Drugs, Medicines, Books, &c., to Dr. FRANCIS C. REAMER, I take this opportunity of recommending him to my friends and former patrons as a Physician of much experience and skill, in whom they can place entire confidence.

S. D. SCOTT.

Feb. 24, 1851.

DR. WM. BURGIN

Having permanently located in Pattonsville, Bedford County, respectfully tenders his services to the public in the line of his profession.

Pattonsville, March 3, 1853–1y.

STOVE BLACKING.

ALL persons in want of Stove Blacking will find an article called the Victoria, superior to anything of the kind now in use.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

W. B. CLARKE,

WITH

Dunn, Raiguel & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

British, French and American

DRY GOODS,

No. 91 North Third Street, PHILADELPHIA.

THE undersigned would respectfully call the attention of his old friends in the counties of Bedford, Fulton, Somerset, Blair, and Cambria, to the above CARD, with the hope that, when they visit the city to purchase GOODS, they will not fail to call at "No. 91 North Third Street," where, he feels satisfied, they will find as choice a selection of Goods (on as reasonable terms) as are to be found in any other house in Philadelphia. W. B. CLARKE.

March 24, 1854.—1y.

P. A. HEALEY & BRO.,

Wholesale Druggists,

AND DEALERS IN

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, VARNISHES, DYE-Stuffs, Spices, Patent Medicines, &c.,

Cumberland, Md.

☞ *Orders from Physicians and Merchants filled with pure and unadulterated articles, at Baltimore prices.*

June 9, 1851—1y.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,

WOOD STREET, PITTSBURCH, PA.,

BRYSON & SHIRLS.

Sept. 1, 1854.

Bedford Academy

AND

FEMALE SEMINARY.

REV. JOHN LYON, PRINCIPAL.

W. W. CAMPBELL, A. B.,

Associate Principal.

THE first session of the fourth school year of this Institution will open on the first Monday of September, 1854.

The present school year opens auspiciously. The Principal looks forward with confidence, under God's favor, to its efficiency and success. With enlarged experience and invigorated health, with the Teacher of his choice, who has already commended himself to the attachment and confidence of this community, and with a corps of students already drilled and animated with some generous enthusiasm for knowledge, he hopes fully to sustain the high estimation in which his fellow-citizens have been pleased to regard this school of learning. The studies of the advanced class will cover a good part of the Junior and Senior Course in our best Colleges. No pains will be spared to develope the intellect and perfect the scholarship of the Juvenile *Classes*. While memory is cultivated, and accuracy of recitation enforced, where set words are important, it is our guiding principle, that the great object of Education is to teach the young mind *how to think*, and to express in suitable language what it thinks. We ever keep in view that "the repetition, parrot-like, of the words of the school book, by the pupil, evinces neither his knowledge of the subject nor his power to enunciate it: and much less do the monosyllabic answers to a fixed set of questions."

If practice upon this principle gives the Teacher more labor, it will ensure *him* a higher reward and the Pupil a thousand-fold more benefit.

During the past year an *Astronomical Apparatus* has been procured, at a cost of $60.

Seperate entrances and seperate seats are appropriated to the Male and Female Departments.

It has long been a Desideratum with the Principal to introduce a *thorough and scientific study of vocal music* as a part of the Academic Course. It will now take its place by the side of Grammar and Arithmatic as a daily recitation. We hope to wipe off that reproach for Deficiency here which lies so justly against most of the Schools and Academies of England and America.

No Pupil received for less than 1 quarter.

Terms per quarter, as usual, to wit:

CLASSICS,	$6 25
HIGHER ENGLISH,	5 00
MIDDLE "	4 50
ELEMENTARY "	4 00

Bedford, August 19, 1853.

D. K. WUNDERLICH. B. F. NEAD.

Wunderlich & Nead,

Forwarding & Commission Merchants, North Second Street, opposite the Cumberland Valley Rail Road Depot,

CHAMBERSBURG.

☞ They are at all times prepared to carry all kinds of Produce to, and Merchandise, &c., from Philadelphia and Baltimore, at the shortest notice.

*** They will also purchase Flour, Grain, &c., at market price.

COAL, LUMBER, SALT, FISH, GUANO, and PLASTER on hand and for sale low.

June 10, 1853.

TIN & COPPER WARE.

THE subscriber is prepared to furnish, wholesale and retail, Tin and Copper Ware in great variety, on the most reasonable terms.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

DR. A. R. MADAN

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Schellsburg and vicinity. Office in the room formerly occupied by Dr. BRANWELL, opposite Mr. Frazer's Tavern. ☞All night calls promptly attended to.

April 8, 1853.

MONEY WANTED.

All persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to make payment on or before the 1st day of May next. All accounts unsettled at that date will be collcted by course of law.

C. N. HICKOK.

March 31, 1854.

DR. F. C. REAMER

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to tender his Professional Services to the Citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

☞Office in Julianna Street, at the Drug and Book Store. Feb. 17, 1854.

A DESIRABLE TOWN PROPERTY

For Sale.

The subscriber, anxious to go west, offers, at Private Sale, the valuable Town Property on which he at present resides, in Schellsburg Borough.

There are two Lots, (one of which is a corner lot,) 66 feet front by 240 feet deep, on which there is erected a two story Brick Dwelling House, 40 feet front and 20 feet back, with Brick back building, 20 by 16 feet, with double back porch, all nearly new.

Also, a two story Frame Carriage Shop, 58 by 20 feet, with Smith Shop adjoining, 35 by 19 feet, and Carriage and Lumber House, 16 by 30 feet, an excellent new or nearly new Stable, and other out buildings thereon erected.

The location is in the most desirable part of the Town, and one well suited for the Carriage Manufacturing Business, or the same may be changed to suit the Foundry or any other Mechanical pursuit. The shops are sufficiently large to work 10 or 12 hands to advantage.

Being near the Allegheny, the best of Lumber can be had cheap—and coal can be got to great advantage.

Any person wishing to purchase property and start the Carriage Manufacturing Business, will do well to call on the subscriber, as he is determined to sell if he can.

For terms, &c., enquire either of the subscriber in Schellsburg, or Jno. P. Reed, Esq., Bedford, Pa.

G. W. HUNT.

June 23, 1854.

Cessna & Shannon,

HAVE formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. ☞Office nearly opposite the Post Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.

Bedford, Oct. 26, 1849.

John A. Blodget,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL attend punctually to all business entrusted to his care. ☞ *Office nearly opposite the office of the Bedford Gazette.*

March 3, 1854.

Watches and Jewelry.

The subscriber would respectfully announce to his customers and the public generally, that he has just received from the East, and is now opening at his old stand in the Borough of Bedford, nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel, a well selected assortment of Watches and Jewelry, consisting, in part, of Fine Gold Levers, Lepine & Silver Watches—also a variety of Gold Chains, Keys, Gold Pencils, & Pens—Rings, Ear Rings, Bracelets, Breast Pins, Cuff Pins, &c. Albatta Spoons and Forks, and 8 day and 30 hour Clocks. Persons will find it to their interest to call and examine my stock. My motto is quick sales and small profits. Watches & Clocks repaired as usual.

H. NICODEMUS.

Aug. 26, 1853.

HUMMEL'S ESSENCE OF COFFEE.

EVERY ONE who has used Hummel's Essence of Coffee, knows that one package will go as far as 4 pounds of the best Java Coffee, and coffee made by this Essence will preserve perfectly the real taste of Java coffee, but will have a more delicate and finer flavor, a finer color, and will certainly be much wholesomer for every person than pure Java Coffee.

☞For sale at Dr. B. F. HARRY'S new Drug and Book Store. Oct. 7, 1853.

OLD PEWTER & COPPER WANTED.

THE highest price, in cash or trade, allowed for old Pewter and Copper.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

Sept. 9, 1853.

John P. Reed,

Attorney at Law, Bedford, Pennsylvania,

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public.

☞Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Feb. 20, 1852.

Dr. B. F. Harry

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. John Hofius.

June 24, 1853.

DR. S. A. R. FISH

HAVING located at Summerhill, in Cambria County, respectfully tenders his professional services to the public.

Dr. Fish is in possession of a certain preventive for Flux, Scarlet Fever, and Fevers in general, which he will warrant for both adults and children for the space of one summer season.

May 6, 1853.

JOHN R. EDIE, Attorney at Law,

WILL hereafter regularly attend the sittings of the courts of this county. During the terms of Court he may be consulted professionally at the Hotel of Maj. Davis.

Bedford, Feb. 17, 1854.

ISAAC HUGUS, Attorney at Law,

WILL hereafter regularly attend the sittings of the Courts of this county.—During the terms of the Court he may be consulted professionally at the Hotel of Maj. Davis.

Bedford, March 10, 1854.

SCHOOL TEACHERS WANTED.

Ten *School Teachers* are wanted to take charge of the various Schools of Colerain Township. Schools to open on the 1st of November. All desired information can be obtained by application to

JNO. A. CORLE,

August 25, 1854. *Colerain Township.*

NOTICE.

The Partnership heretofore existing between Thomas and John King, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having unsettled accounts with them, are requested to attend to their liquidation without delay.

THOMAS KING,
JOHN KING.

June 1, 1854.

Having this day associated Henry S. King, of the City of Pittsburg, with us in the business of manufacturing Iron, the business will be conducted under the name and firm of John King & Co.

THOMAS KING,
JOHN KING.

June 9, 1854.

INFORMATION WANTED.

If there are any persons in Bedford or the adjoining counties who had a son or brother by name of *Samuel McGriger* who enlisted in the army of the United States sometime about October, 1850, at or near Columbia, Pa. they are requested to make known the fact to the undersigned, and they may hear of something to their advantage.

A. SAUPP,
P. M. Bedford, Pa.

Sept. 29, 1854—6t.

STOVES!

ON hand, and for sale, a superior lot of Cooking, Ten Plate, Parlor, and Church Stoves.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

Wm. Henry Leas,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Fort Desmoines, Iowa,

WILL give special attention to locating lands—investing money—paying taxes—making collections, &c., &c.

☞ *Refers to Gen. Bowman and Hon. Job Mann.* Sept. 8, 1854.

DR. P. S. THOMPSON

Having permanently located at Centreville, Bedford County, Pa. offers his Professional services to the Citizens of the surrounding Country. Office and Residence at the Half-Way House.

July 28, 1854.—2m.

Mens, Boys, and Youths, city-made calf-skin Boots, for sale by

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

VINEGAR WANTED.—A fair price will be given for Ten Barrels of pure Cider Vinegar, by

Sept. 8, 1854. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

TO THE MILLINERY TRADE.

JOHN STONE & SONS,

Importers and Dealers in

FRENCH MILLINERY GOODS,

No. 45 South Second Street, PHILADELPHIA,

Are now prepared to offer their customers and the trade an unusually large and well selected assortment of RIBBONS, SATINS, VELVETS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, LACES, and every other article appertaining to the Millinery trade.

☞Our stock being of our own direct importation, offers great advantages both in styles and prices.

Oct. 13, 1851.—1y.